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Does Washington Dictate to Ottawa? G. C. WHITTAKER

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS

VOL. 57, NO. 25

FEBRUARY 28

TORONTO, 1942

A FRENCH-CANADIAN CHILD FROM HULL, QUEBEC, TAKES A HEADLONG, SNOWY SPILL ON THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE. FOR FURTHER PICTURES, SEE PAGE 2

—Malak, Ottawa

THE FRONT PAGE

THE attitude of the other provinces of Canada towards the transfer within their boundaries of the Japanese of British Columbia is such as to lead us almost to despair of the Canadian nation. Apparently no province is willing to have these people placed in its territory, and still more definitely is no province willing to allow them to engage in any productive work there. And this in spite of the fact that the Japanese are in British Columbia by no desire of the people of that province who have indeed protested against their admission for years, but by the operations of the laws enacted by the Dominion of Canada, in which the eight other provinces control an enormous majority of the votes. The Dominion admitted the Japanese, and British Columbia became their habitat merely because it is the part of Canada in which they first arrived, and in which their labor was in most demand.

If anything should happen in British Columbia as a result of the continued presence in that province of a considerable number of Japanese, the conscience of the rest of Canada should be gravely disturbed. But the whole principle by which provincial authorities set themselves up, or are called upon by press and people to set themselves up, as having a power of veto over the decisions of the Dominion Government as to where enemy aliens should be placed is the very negation of national responsibility, and converts this Dominion into an ignoble and squabbling alliance of nine little nations, each more concerned for its own rights and safety than for the general interests of the whole country and of the alliance of United Nations of which we are a member.

The Communist Party

WE AGREE with Canada's new Minister of Justice, that the fact of Russia being among the United Nations and putting up a most heroic and brilliantly managed military effort against the forces of Nazi Germany does not necessitate the tolerance by Canada of the Communist Party properly so called, which is of course not a party at all but a conspiracy of persons sworn to the destruction of the existing political system of Canada by any and every available means.

the machinery of government.

The chief argument advanced for the tolerating of the Communist party today is the argument that it is an agency of the Russian government, with which we are now closely associated in the common cause of resistance to Hitler. That is precisely why it ought not to be tolerated. We welcome the presence in Canada of any of the ordinary agencies of the Russian government, such as are customarily sent by one nation to another. We are delighted to learn that the next time Mr. Churchill speaks in glowing terms about Russia in the Canadian House of Commons there will be a Russian diplomat in the gallery to hear his words. But the Communist Party in Canada, while actually an agency of the Russian government (not at the moment very actively employed, we imagine), functions entirely in the realm of Canadian politics, with which the Russian government properly has nothing to

do. Until June 1941 it functioned in our politics with all the vigor it could command, to impede and paralyze our military efforts against Germany, then in a non-aggression pact with Russia; the day Germany attacked Russia the Communist Party in Canada and all its fellow-travellers became ardent supporters of our war; the interests of Canada had nothing to do with their change of front and will have nothing to do with their next change of front, whenever and for whatever reason it occurs.

The Book Editor

THE name of Robertson Davies has not appeared for very long at the head of the pages devoted by SATURDAY NIGHT to the discussion of current literature, but it has appeared for long enough to convince our readers that here was a Canadian critic with wit, culture, background, honesty and courage. It is therefore with very great regret that we have to announce that this is the last issue in which Mr. Davies will function as literary editor, though not, we hope, the last to which he will contribute. He leaves us to become editor of the Peterborough *Examiner*, and we congratulate Peterborough upon acquiring a journalist of quite exceptional range and capacity.

We consider ourselves fortunate to have been able to secure as Mr. Davies' successor so well known a journalist, novelist, poet and playwright as Jesse Edgar Middleton, who has had a long and distinguished career in Toronto both as a newspaper staff man and as a freelance writer. During a good deal of this career Mr. Middleton ran what we believe to have been the best "colum" in Canada, and in addition to his literary duties he will take charge of the Passing Show on page three.

Col. Drew in Action

M. HANSON'S selection of Col. George Drew for the difficult and responsible task of Opposition counsel in the Hong Kong probe is a most satisfactory development. Col. Drew is one of the "bright young men" of the

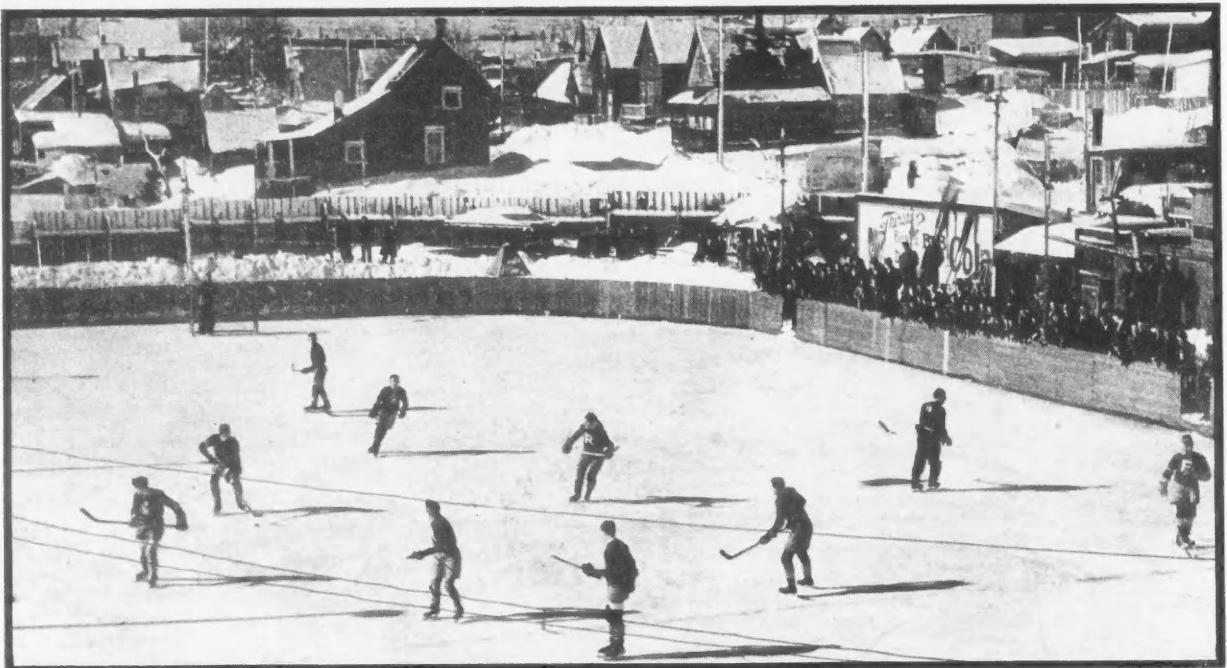
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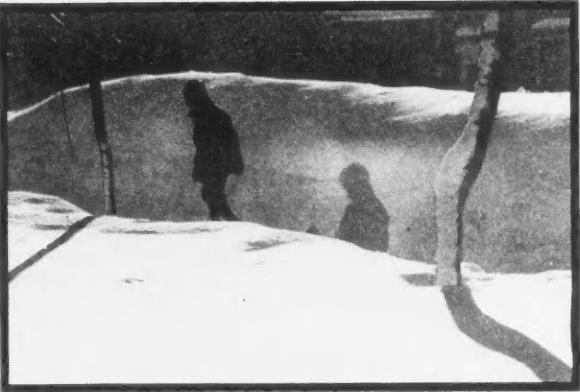


The pictures on this page and the front cover of this issue were taken by "Malak", one of Canada's best photographers and a workman of rare judgment and technique in photographing children. These pictures were taken in Hull, Quebec, close to "Malak's" home in Ottawa. He was interested in Hull and in the children of the community because, he says: "It is in this town that French- and

English-speaking Canadians work side by side, contributing substantially to the war effort. When England's Hull was bombed by the Germans, it was immediately bombed again by generous contributions from Canada's Hull. In a community like this the observer gets a chance to find for himself how the English and French live together. Above: a Saturday afternoon hockey game in the open.



Hull's children attracted "Malak's" interest. Says he: "It was Sunday afternoon and a bright sun imparted life and beauty to the snow piling high on both sides of the street. At such a time the children are the first out of doors." Here two of Hull's younger set, one French and the other English-speaking, make a date to go tobogganing and suiting the action to the words set out . . .



. . . for the slides, one pulling the other. Note the shadow on the snow bank in back of the boy on the toboggan. Of language hardships "Malak" says: "When the English children could not understand the French, there was always someone to be interpreter. Gladly whoever had a toboggan accepted guests. If only children were educated like that, I thought."



An English child, left, accepts a ride on the toboggan of a French playmate. Of the temperaments of the children, "Malak" comments: "As a photographer, you have to ask the English child to pose for a picture, but the French child insists that you take his. But the French children are born actors and will do anything in the way of posing. The little French girl who was caught

in a spill, and whose picture is on the Front Cover, fell purposely in the same spot about 20 times to give me that picture. If you seek animation in your pictures you get it with little effort when photographing French children . . . The English child wants to know why you want to photograph him. And it usually pays to take him into your confidence and explain your purpose to him."

— "Malak," Ottawa.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Science And The War

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of your recent feature articles in which Mr. Carter reveals, in well dramatized detail, the development and present application of "Sterilamp" calls to mind the experiments of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with fresh beef shipments. If the experimental shipments had been safe-guarded with these U-V tubes, perhaps much of the difficulty in controlling natural moulds, discoloration, etc., would have been eliminated, together with superfluous refrigeration.

That was nearly three years ago. We are rapidly approaching a "total war tempo" in all kinds of essential production and services here in Canada. Those agencies and authorities responsible for health and nutrition of Canadians now and in the testing time that lies ahead would do well to enlist any effective weapon against disease and food spoilage, especially when operated as simply and cheaply as an electric lamp!

In Ottawa it has been easy to observe the ever-increasing employment of technical men and means in every department touching our national affairs. Whether in National Research, Agriculture and Commerce, or Finance and National Defence, the engineer, chemist, economist, machine accountant and production expert are all sustaining some vital sectors on "the Science Front."

SATURDAY NIGHT is filling a very useful role in providing articles and editorials which are a weekly source of inspiration to war-waging Canadians. The furious pace of events makes plainer to people, young and old alike, that "Knowledge is Power Fighting Power!" Hope Mr. Carter keeps it up.

Ottawa, Ont. G. W. SMITH.

The chief purpose of "Science Front" is to keep Canadians posted on scientific developments that may be of value in the war. Readers who

have some special item of knowledge that they want to see discussed will please communicate with us. Ed.

Refugee Seeks Freedom

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A FRIEND of mine suggested that I should write to you, and I trust you will forgive me for writing to you in the following matter. Having been interned for months, I am beginning to feel rather lonely and would therefore welcome an opportunity of corresponding with some young ladies in this country. Perhaps you will be so kind as to assist me in finding a few young friends here.

I understand there is a chance for us refugees to get released if some firm were to offer us employment in one of the war industries. Though I am not a skilled worker, I might get a chance of working in an office or some other place where my good knowledge of English and my clerical experience would be required. I should be very grateful if you could help me find a post. Here are a few particulars: Age 27. Protestant. Left Germany in September 1935. Working in England (London and Manchester) as teacher of German and translator. Perfect knowledge of English, some knowledge of French. Though the British Home Office classified me as "Refugee from Nazi oppression" Cat. 'C' I was interned in London on June 25, 1940, and arrived in Canada on July 13, 1940. I may add that the Home Office has already authorized my release but my release in Canada can only be granted by the Government and the Immigration Officer. Any firm desiring to employ me, would have to make a written application to the proper authorities. I can assure you that I am very anxious to regain my freedom to be able to do my share for the Allies!

Refugee Camp "A", Farnham, Quebec. HANS KLEINER.

Plebiscite --- 1942

With apologies to Robert Southey and to Lewis Carroll, author of the better known parody.

"YOU are old, Father William," the young man said,
"And perhaps have grown over-polite.
It's two years and more since we entered this war.
Must you ask, at this stage, 'Shall we fight?'"

"All my life," he replied, "I have schemed for my side;
And at present the party's in clover.
Since whatever I say will cost votes either way
I'll mark time till the conflict is over."

"SENILITY, Lyon," commented the youth,
"Appears to have clouded your vision.
Can you really conclude that in our country's mood
It is safe to postpone the decision?"

"I have found it good sense to remain on the fence.
And study the trend of opinion.
Then finding what's wanted I turn up undaunted
In the seat of some loyal party minion."

"YOU are ageing, Mackenzie," the young man said,
"And I'm loth to believe what I've heard.
Without being unkind, just what have you in mind
By this sudden regard for your word?"

He replied, "I'll allow that in general a vow
Catches voters short-memoried and lenient.
But since one must hedge, to remember this pledge
Proves exceedingly wise and convenient."

SATURDAY NIGHT

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February 28, 1942

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Conservative party who were to have been transferred to the federal arena as part of the now sadly truncated plan of the party's executive meeting at Ottawa. His whole interest is in national affairs, and he has been restive and dissatisfied at Queen's Park, where he has had nothing to do except to join his "opposite number," Mr. Hepburn, in making things as uncomfortable as possible for the federal Liberals. He is highly competent in military matters as readers of this weekly are well aware, though he was misled as many others were (both in and out of Russia) by the perhaps in-

General Charles de Gaulle

DEGRADED, exiled, doomed to traitor's death,

Loyal to France he stands as France's soul;
In vain the tyrants with their blatant breath
Proclaim France dead—his touch will make
her whole.

Quebec, Que. FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

tentionally deceiving appearances presented by the Russian army four or five years ago. He has immense industry and immense courage, and his name and that of the presiding commissioner, Chief Justice Sir Lyman P. Duff, are a positive assurance to the public that the probe will not be a whitewashing operation.

Col. Drew's acceptance of the task is almost as gratifying as the fact that he was offered it. It is perhaps the strongest evidence of his public spirit and devotion to duty that we have yet had, for it must be borne in mind that the probe, being held entirely in secret, will afford no opportunity for glorification, while the acquisition of a large amount of military information which must be held under the seal of the strictest secrecy is bound to be embarrassing in future discussions on military problems. Notwithstanding this we feel that this appointment is far the most important opportunity that Col. Drew has had to establish his claim to a place among our ablest public men, and we feel sure that the event will justify Mr. Hanson's choice.

The Tax Dispute

IN THE absence of any Hansard report of the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature we are unable to criticize any utterance ascribed to the premier of the province without exposing ourselves to the risk of being told that we did not utter it. However Mr. Hepburn's remarks on the constitutional rights of the province to a monopoly of a certain field of taxation, uttered in the Legislature on Wednesday of last week, were reported in the *Globe and Mail*, which can hardly be described as unfriendly to him, and have not been corrected or repudiated, so we propose to assume that he said them. If he did say them he exhibits an ignorance of the British North America Act which is deplorable in a provincial finance minister, which is specially deplorable in a provincial treasurer because it relates to taxation rights, and which ought to have been corrected by the provincial Attorney General at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Hepburn, according to the *Globe and Mail*, told the Legislature the great majority of whose members we fear know no better than in the matter of corporation and income taxes. "I am rather of the opinion that the federal Government intends to come into this field of taxation, guaranteed under the constitution to be the sole prerogative of the province, and to stay in the field and to push us out and to keep us out for good."

There is not a word of truth in the suggestion that this or any other field of taxation is "guaranteed under the constitution to be the sole prerogative of the province." Instead of that being the case, the Dominion is granted in the most express terms possible the right to impose taxation in any field and in any form and on any object whatsoever. The Dominion is assuming no powers that it does not possess already in the fullest possible measure. It is simply buying out the provinces, not from the



WATCHFUL WAITING

possession, but from the exercise during the war, of their power of taxation in a field in which both the Dominion and the provinces have rights, and in which there is danger, if they both exercise their rights in a large way, of the resultant combined taxation becoming highly detrimental to business.

It is buying them out by making them a cash subsidy. To pay them that subsidy merely on the strength of an assurance from the provincial Government that it would not reimpose the surrendered tax after getting the subsidy would be a dangerous procedure, not because of any lack of faith in the word of the provincial Government, but because its undertakings can at any time be reversed by the provincial Legislature. The Dominion, on the other hand, is surrendering nothing except money, which once paid cannot be recovered; there is no need for it to put itself on record by legislation. If in any year it should fail to pay the stipulated sum to the province by the stipulated day, at that moment the province would become free to reimpose its surrendered taxes; the Dominion's demand for provincial legislation is simply to prevent it from reimposing them in the same year in which it has received its subsidy. That is all there is of that. It is not a matter for adjourning the Ontario Legislature about; but possibly the plebiscite is,

Why Only Mr. King?

CANADIAN politics are at this moment unusually bewildering to outsiders, and it may be that they are not altogether clear and comprehensible to some Canadians. Outsiders are apt to be puzzled by the entire concentration of the attack upon the Government into a personal attack upon the Prime Minister. In an ordinary political situation, when one party aims at securing power by ousting the other, it is usual for criticism to be directed not only at the head of the Government but also at some at least of the members, who are all jointly and severally responsible for its policies; but there has been practically no sign of this general criticism in Canada since the last general election. The attack is so entirely concentrated upon Mr. King that outsiders might well be led to suppose that he was the unquestioned dictator of Canada, and that the rest of the Cabinet merely submitted to his orders.

The reasons for this state of affairs can only be understood by taking into consideration the whole nature of the political situation and the objectives of the attack. There is no possibility of a Conservative Government being formed in the present House of Commons, and practically none of a new House of Commons giving a Conservative majority if an election were held within the next year or two. In this situation the objective of that part of the Conservative party which aims to secure an immediate result—there is reason to believe that

THE PASSING SHOW

SUMNER WELLES says that the United States is not satisfied with the recent explanations of the men of Vichy. There is nothing quite so unsatisfactory as a cross between a confession and a denial.

Mr. Meighen has refused to run for another seat in the House of Commons. He has had enough of the C.C. If,

An informed source predicts the use of Japs in the building of the Alaska highway. We'd better hurry up, or Japs will be building it in the other direction.

NEW INDIAN LOVE LYRIC

The temple bells are ringing,
The young green corn is springing,
And the time of freedom's drawing very near;
And the lanky Chiang Kai-shek
Falls on little Gandhi's neck,
While in London Blimps are crying in their
beer.

Once the Moslem and the Hindu
Each the other tried to in do,
And the Thug made whoopee with his silken
cord;

While the haughty British Raj
Pinched the jewels from the Taj,
And in mild adultery fled from being bored.

Now pale hands of Shalimar
Shall become as black as tar
Stuffing TNT into exploding caps;
While the mild passive resisters
Stretch their grannies and their sisters
On the roads, to stop the progress of the Japs.

When the moon of freedom's risen
Nationalists will all leave prison
Indian races all be linked by friendship's
cords;
Twas for this the Aga Khan
Made himself a racing man,
And Ranji knocked up centuries at Lord's;
Ah! (not to be sung as Yah!)

Mr. Hepburn assured the Legislature that last week's adjournment was "no trick." No trap-doors, nothing up his sleeve, and nothing in his pocket but the Liberal caucus.

The American public is reported to be on a buying spree. Sprees like that often end up in white elephants.

A French refugee said last week that 80 per cent of the people in France were pro-de Gaulle. It seems that all Gaul is divided into three parts: Nazis, men of Vichy, and Frenchmen.

OUR ZOO

The Ape
The ape
Parades in human shape
And so do his sisters and his cousins and his
aunts.
But Nature decreed
A hairier tweed.
With much more shine to the seat of his pants

The Lamb
O innocent and playful lamb!
Very fond of you, I am
With a hint
Of mint.

STUART HEMSLEY.

There is soon to be no window display lighting in Ontario stores. This will make it increasingly difficult to know how the other half lives.

Rubber can be made out of corn, according to scientist. The present rubber situation is expected to reciprocate by producing a crop of corns.

Thieves in New York state last week stole \$20,000 in Confederate currency. No doubt they are now casting a longing eye on the German treasury.

Many merchants and purchasers are beginning to favor permanent price control. This is said to have the Wartime Prices and Trade Board blushing proudly all over its faces.

"Mr. Churchill Is Not Far From Chatham" . . .



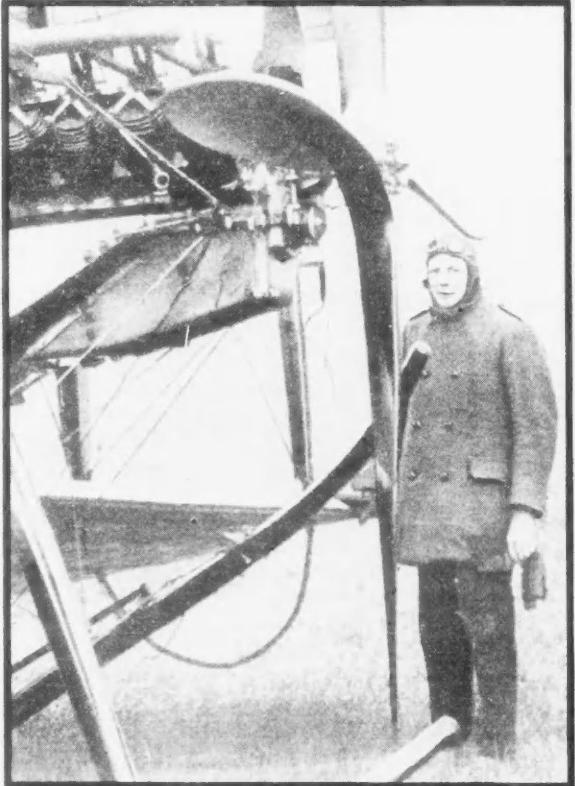
As a Hussar officer, Mr. Churchill watches manoeuvres with Sir John French in 1900.



Lloyd George with his wife and Churchill, on Budget Day, 1910. "Good brains of different types," said Asquith.



The Battle of Sidney Street, when Home Secretary Churchill routed anarchist Peter the Painter. "It was such fun," he said.



"I love life, but I don't fear death," said this intrepid aviator as long ago as 1914.



A man of supreme importance during the First Great War; Mr. Churchill in 1915.



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill at Hendon Air Pageant, during the hectic days of 1914.



First Lord of the Admiralty in Asquith's brilliant War Cabinet of nine members.

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

SCARCELY any public man now living would rejoice to learn that he was the subject of a full-dress biography by Mr. Philip Guedalla. But if anyone is capable of sustaining that honor—rather like being chosen as the plaything of a sportive panther—it is Mr. Winston Churchill. Himself an historian, himself a mighty turner of phrases, himself a master with the critic's scalpel, Mr. Churchill might even enjoy such an experience, applauding each brilliant judgment almost as though it were not his own career which was beneath the scrutiny of that searching eye. He knows well how to give hard knocks and how to take them.

It may even be that Mr. Churchill awakens some self-doubt in the bosom of Mr. Guedalla, normally innocent of any such ignoble emotion. Certainly his biography of the British Prime Minister (*Mr. Churchill*; Musson, \$3.50) is most unusually complimentary in its tone; Mr. Guedalla's bitter irony is exercised only upon his subject's contemporaries. Not that the book is a mere eulogy of Mr. Churchill; nothing like it. But its tone from beginning to end is one of judicious approbation. Mr. Churchill has done some rash things, certainly, but Mr. Guedalla feels that a man who can be rash from time to time is worth a dozen who suffer from ingrowing caution. He clearly likes and admires his hero, and as we do so too, the book makes the pleasantest sort of reading.

MR. GUEDALLA tells nothing in his Churchill biography which we did not know before. René Kraus has already given us a biography of Mr. Churchill, and all the facts which are now available are in that. But as marshal of facts, and as a writer of history, Mr. Guedalla is to René Kraus as Whitehead is to Will Durant; he has the historian's ability to impose form and order upon that formless and contradictory thing, a great man's career; and Mr. Guedalla has the further advantage of being one of the liveliest prose-writers living today. Furthermore he has an intimate and intelligent understanding of the machinery of British government, and of the British social system; Mr. Kraus' knowledge upon both these subjects was superficial. Thus, although Guedalla's book tells

us nothing that we did not know before, it tells us what we know in a highly entertaining manner and it illuminates the background of Mr. Churchill's career, particularly with regard to his contemporaries, in a most satisfactory way. The true story of Winston Churchill will not be written until fifty years, or perhaps more, after his death. Until that time Mr. Guedalla's book will do very well.

CHURCHILL'S latest biographer takes considerable trouble to establish in his reader's mind a strong association between the frustrated career of Lord Randolph Churchill and the successful career of his son. Filial piety, according to Mr. Guedalla, explains some of Mr. Churchill's seemingly inexplicable actions; filial wisdom has prevented a repetition of paternal mistakes. Lord Randolph, the Tory Democrat, was a pariah among the Tories and had no place among the Liberals; Winston, daring to go wherever his opinions might lead, crossed the House where he felt that he must quit the ranks of Tory mediocrities and caution, and duly crossed back again when he was no longer happy in the depleted Liberal camp. Such action, though heroic, gives a man a reputation for instability in the political world, while one juiceless idea is considered sufficient mental food for a lifetime. Mr. Guedalla is right, the son has amply atoned for the neglect of the father; Mr. Churchill has made Parliament eat some of Lord Randolph's humble pie.

The political background of Mr. Churchill's career has been sketched in Guedalla's book in masterly fashion. Not too nebulous and not too detailed, it is clear without overbalancing the rest of the story. This is particularly true of the section which deals with the first Great War. Inevitably, Mr. Guedalla provides some justification of the much abused Versailles Treaty; under the circumstances, what else could have been done? The portrait of Lloyd George which appears in this book, is also a sympathetic one, and should mitigate the unfavorable opinion of that leader which is held in many circles today. Lloyd George, like Mr. Churchill, has always given offense by his brilliance; the costive mediocrities

... An Historian Evaluates A Prime Minister



An ardent bricklayer, Mr. Churchill joined the Building Trades Union as an 'adult apprentice' in 1926, to its great alarm.



Mr. and Mrs. Churchill at the wedding of the present King and Queen at Westminster Abbey, April 26, 1923.



As Anti-Socialist candidate in Leicester, Mr. Churchill was badly beaten in 1924.



Mr. Churchill at the White House in 1929, when he paid a visit to President Hoover.



Result of "the congenial exercise of devising a highly individual costume". Shooting in 1929.



Mr. Churchill and Neville Chamberlain await the heroes of the "Exeter", 1940.



"A happy marriage underlies most of the great careers in English politics."

who form the majority in public and private life hate brilliance as the devil hates holy water, and for the same reason—it burns them up.

IT CANNOT have been wholly satisfactory to so meticulous a workman as Mr. Guedalla to embark upon the task of writing the life of a man who was still thick in the strife of the years which will emerge eventually as the greatest of his career. The book, save for a brief peroration, ends with the Prime Minister's forcible declaration "We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle, nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job." These are great words from a great man, and no biographer could wish for a finer conclusion to his book. But life, that incalculable enemy of art, has decreed that Mr. Churchill shall continue to act upon his best beliefs day by day, and there is no iron guarantee that he will not make some grievous mistakes. Since the book appeared upon the market, the shock of battle has brought a new enemy, a heavy reverse to our forces in Libya, and the calamitous loss of Singapore. The Scharnhorst and the *Gneisenau* have made a daring dash to a German haven and, although we are assured that they are less harmful where they are, we know very well that our sea and air forces did not let them get away for that reason. Mr. Churchill has declared his personal willingness to accept responsibility for such mishaps, but his answers to Parliamentary criticism have been more remarkable for ingenuity than completeness. A great part of the British public, while trusting Mr. Churchill, has made it clear that it would rather admire his performance as Henry V, the valiant leader, than as Bottom the Weaver, the temperamental actor who must be allowed to play all the parts.

This dissatisfaction is temporary, and the next brilliant stroke of Churchill strategy will dispell it. As he has pointed out in several recent speeches, all governments must run through patches of bad luck in time of war, and the public should be willing to understand that, and not clamor for ministerial blood whenever something goes wrong. True as

"That the national spirit rose to the emergency, that the national resources were contributed with unexampled cheerfulness, this was undoubtedly his work. The ardor of his soul had set the whole kingdom on fire. It inflamed every soldier who dragged the cannon up the heights of Quebec, and every sailor who boarded the French ships among the rocks of Brittany. The Minister, before he had been long in office, had imparted to the commanders whom he employed his own impetuous, adventurous, and defiant character. They, like him, were disposed to risk everything, to play double or quits to the last, to think nothing done while anything remained undone, to fail rather than not attempt."

"Mr. Churchill," concludes Mr. Guedalla, "is not far from Chatham." We sincerely hope not; indeed, despite present embarrassments, we are quite sure of it.

WHILE in England war reverses stir Parliament and the country to compel Mr. Churchill to shake up his cabinet, put direction of affairs in stronger hands, here in Ottawa they merely consolidate and confirm Mr. King's ability to go along as he pleases. Assault on his plebiscite plan is called off (except for the continued sniping of last-ditch anti-conscriptionists) and the Conservatives, with no more assurance than they had a month ago that it has any significance in relation to manpower policy, decide to get out into the country when the time comes and help to persuade the people to give the Prime Minister whatever answer he wants on whatever question he may choose to submit in the plebiscite.

As if to give a little added demonstration of how firmly he is seated in the saddle, Mr. King allows the plebiscite bill itself to be introduced in the Commons under the sponsorship of the minister who perhaps commands a minimum of attention from the House. And the Government doesn't bother to reveal in the bill either the terms of the question

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Does Washington Dictate To Ottawa?

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

to be voted on or the date it proposes for taking the vote.

In the conservative caucus Mr. Meighen, influenced by the gravity of the war situation, decides that, although continuing as party Leader, he will not disturb or distract the country by any further attempts to enter the House of Commons at this time. Better, the decision apparently means, to allow Mr. King to pursue his war way without effective challenge or criticism in Parliament, than to attempt to improve matters by a course from which political controversy could not be barred.

According to the Conservatives themselves, every last one of them was willing to sacrifice his seat to the so often defeated but still beloved Leader in order to bring his parlia-

mentary potency to bear on the direction of Canada's part in the war. Mr. Meighen thinks it better for the war cause, evidently, that he accept the Willkie role assigned to him by bitter Liberal Gardiner. His admirers doubtless are justified in claiming the decision as an example in patriotism at a time of crisis, but the detached onlooker may be excused for wondering if it isn't another of those good intentions which have paved the record of the Conservative Party with disaster over a quarter century.

Most Effective in House

The place where Meighen's power to strengthen the war effort of the

country could be most effective is the House of Commons, and it should be possible for him to gain entrance to the House by way of any one of several constituencies in a manner that even his enemies could not distort into a disturbance to national unity or a distraction of public interest from the war cause.

There, however, are the net visible effects on Ottawa of the continuing enemy encroachment in the Pacific and the increasing threats in the Atlantic. Mr. King, with no response at all to the recent demands for stronger administration and more aggressive facing up to the national danger, is as completely in control of affairs as ever. Mr. Meighen retires to the sidelines. Mr. Hanson reverts to concern for the interest of the over-zealous censors in his communications by mail, telegraph and telephone.

It's Ottawa's passive manner of expressing an anxiety for the war situation that is as serious and sombre as that of Washington or London. With the enemy at the gates, Ottawa sees only one thing to do: let Mr. King have his way unopposed. Ottawa's anxiety deepens with every new Japanese advance in the Indies and every fresh bombing raid on Australia and with every submarine sinking in the Atlantic. Worry about Britain, about loss of Empire economic resources in the Far East, about the sister nations of the Pacific is all being translated now into worry about Canada. Backward glances are few, but when they are indulged they focus on the days when some of us thought we could afford to question Canada's interest in Britain's ability to enforce a balance of power in Europe and to dominate the Far East. With the exception of a few Pouliots and Lacombes, members of Parliament are wearing heavy faces as Europe and the Far East move closer in on Canada.

To give the whole picture, it has to be mentioned that a few of the anxious faces turn southward. The reassurances of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King that each of their countries will rush to the aid of the other wherever the attack comes if it comes do not give unalloyed comfort. It is styled joint continental defence and it is part of the United Nations front against the common enemy—the only possible kind of defence for North America. But as some here see it unfolding, the disparity in the size of the defence forces of the two countries tends to warp the arrangement into something that cannot operate in practice on ordinary lines of joint action. With one partner eleven times the size of the other, he is bound to exercise far more than equal partner-

ship control. The potentialities of the situation are, frankly, disturbing the thoughts of some of the legislators. Mr. Bourassa's outspoken conviction as to where the present degree of United States wartime control is leading is regarded as more than an indulgence in oratory. It should be pointed out, however, that these apprehensions are by no means generally held.

Actually, while Washington is exerting a considerable measure of influence on Canada's wartime policies, it doesn't amount to arbitrary control, and it inevitably arises out of the relative positions of the two countries in the common war effort. Ottawa is conforming to Washington's lead in many measures of all-out war economy because this adjustment is necessary when so many supplies of war materials are treated as joint supplies and when the war production job is becoming more and more a united undertaking. Washington isn't telling Ottawa what Canada must do, but the manner in which the common war job is developing makes it inevitable that there should be common policy in many matters.

Where Canada Ahead

Canada is away ahead of the United States in many divisions of wartime economic policy where Ottawa acted without regard for Washington's course. Current reports from Washington tell of agitated efforts there to achieve wage control, to restrict price inflation, to prohibit sales promotion of scarce commodities or goods likely to be progressively affected by conversion of industry from civilian to war production to determine gasoline rationing policy, to double-up civilian industries, to drain wartime business profits and enhanced wage earnings into the war chest. In all of these matters Ottawa has set its own pace with the correlated price ceiling and wage and salary ceilings and cost of living bonuses; with some persuasive and some arbitrary measures to prevent sales promotion in opposition to economic measures; with a definite gasoline rationing plan; with excess profits and defence taxes; with plans now in the making for economy in civilian production by the doubling up of industrial plants.

In some of these matters Ottawa officials believe it would be better for the continental effort if Washington would take direction from the course of the smaller partner, but they recognize that political and other problems obtrude in the United States to a greater extent than in Canada that some measures which are practically possible here would not be practical below the border. Inevitably, however, the war economy of the two countries will become rapidly more uniform. Officials who are actually in charge of running Canada's war business look on this as a natural and sensible development. Most of them though not all would be quick to register objection to anything like attempts at domination from Washington.

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Prime Minister Mackenzie King inspects troops of the United States Army drawn up in front of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The contingent of American soldiers was in the Capital to take part in the ceremonies which inaugurated Canada's Second Victory Loan Drive. Accompanying the Prime Minister are Brigadier-General H. F. Loomis, O.C., the contingent of 150 men and Brigadier F. L. Armstrong.



"Here's why I think I'm going to die tomorrow in Burma"

IT'S the evening of January 23, when I'm writing this, folks, and I'm a long way from home.

The big, red sun is going down back of the mountains. And that sun looks the way Conrad and Kipling described it. It looks better, I guess, to me, because next sunset I figure I won't be around to help see that it gets down all right.

The word's around that the Japs are attacking tomorrow morning. They are bound to kill some of us—and I have a hunch that tomorrow is my day.

I'm not scared, and I'm not mad, but I do have a few words I'd like to say to you people back home,

The reason so many of us are getting killed is not because we're poorer soldiers than the Japs. It's because we haven't got as many planes or as many tanks or as many big guns as the Japs have. As long as this situation exists, we'll keep right on getting killed.

We know it isn't just the fault of you folks that we don't have the stuff we need to fight with. I know we in Canada were caught flat-footed. I know England lost most of her heavy equipment at Dunkerque. I know the United States didn't really get started till after Pearl Harbour.

But that's past history. By God, by now we have

a right to expect the proper sort of arms... and expect them quick.

I understand our government is putting on another Victory Loan drive, so that we can have more of these arms—faster!

To buy these new Victory Bonds, some of you may have to sacrifice your entire bank account. Or borrow on your insurance. Or deprive yourself of every convenience you've been used to for years.

This may seem like quite a sacrifice to you. But I don't think it would seem too big if you were over here with us tonight.

Thank you, I think I'll go shave.

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This advertisement prepared and contributed by

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TESTIMONY at the trial of George Sylvester Viereck, registered Nazi agent in the United States, shows that we have had Hitler all wrong. He is a nice man. Second only to his anxiety for Greater Germany was his concern for the peace and prosperity of these United States. This has been established by evidence showing that when certain Congressmen were screaming they had at heart only the interests of America. Herr Hitler's agents were spending effort and money to aid these Congressmen toward so meritorious an ideal.

During 1940 and part of 1941, when Congress was debating bitterly the question of aid to Britain, such patriots as Senator Lundeen (de-

THE AMERICAN SCENE

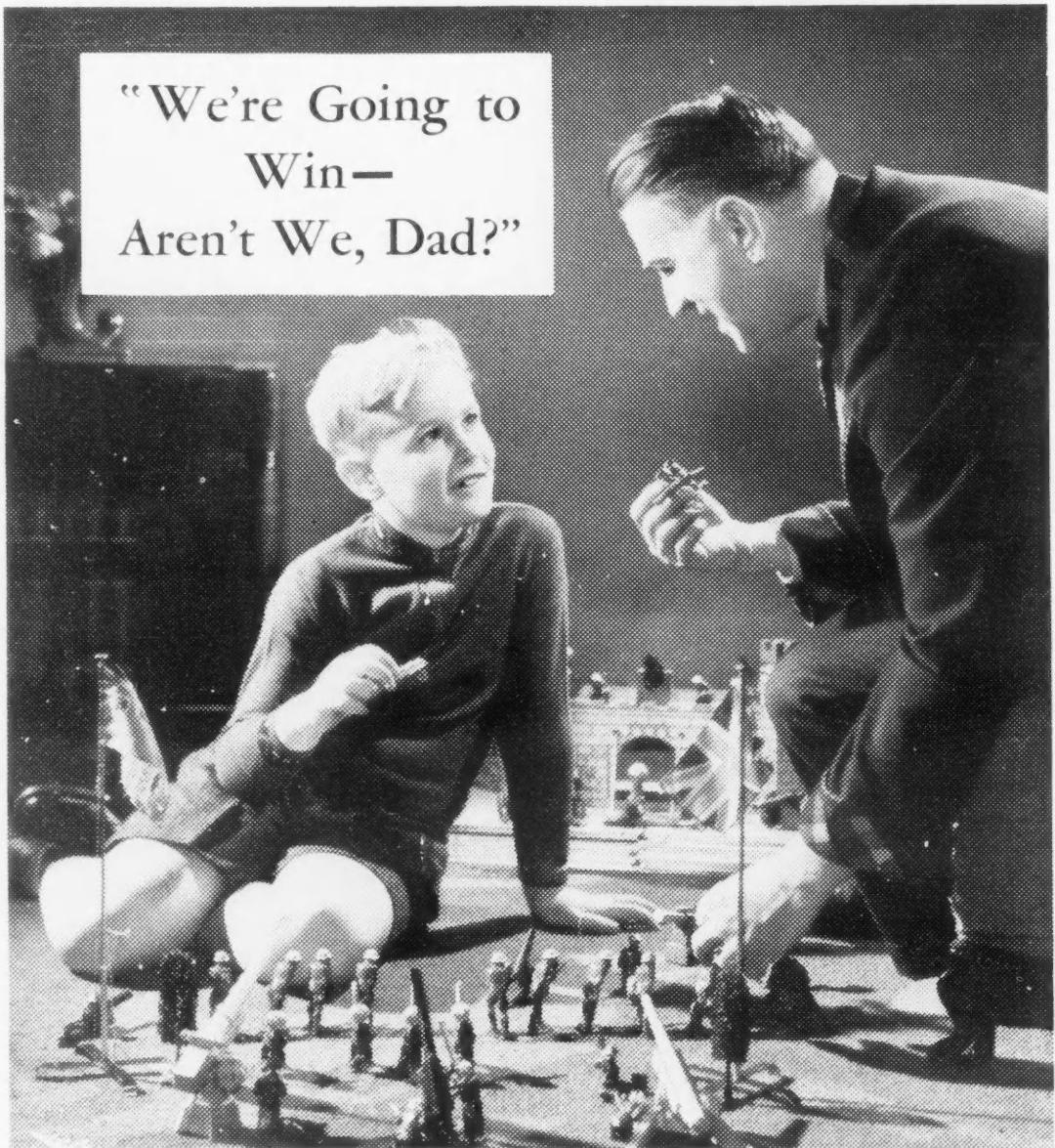
We Have Hitler All Wrong

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

ceased), Senator Holt (defunct), and Representatives Hamilton Fish and Stephen A. Day were crowding the microphones to proclaim that they had no use for Germany or Britain or Russia, and that their only allegiance was for a peaceful and unentangled America. This labor of love was rather well received by a great many Americans who were impressed by such ringing utterances



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ward with money and willing hands to help promote the movement.

Thus, Viereck contributed \$22,500 to the establishment of a publishing house at Scotch Plains, N.J., for the purpose of publishing books and pamphlets by Congressman Day and Senator Holt, according to the testimony of one Herr Hauck, managing director of the publishing house. This generous contribution to unselfish American patriotism by a foreign power certainly deserved public commendation, but somehow Messrs. Holt and Day said nothing about it. An oversight, no doubt.

This was not all. Edward Corneaby, secretary to the late Senator Lundeen, testified last week that when the Senator was stuck for a speech Viereck magnanimously rushed forward to help him. Indeed, according to Corneaby, when Viereck was at a loss to aid Senator Lundeen in the preparation of a vibrant pro-American theme he (Viereck) telephoned the German Embassy and further aid was despatched immediately.

These grand contributions to American peace, security and prosperity were made with such utter modesty by the German Embassy and agents that, far from proclaiming their magnanimity, they went to considerable lengths to render it completely anonymous.

I think, therefore, Herr Viereck should not only be acquitted but that he should be presented with the apologies of the court and also with two scrolls evaluating in brave and noble words these wonderful efforts in behalf of the American ideal—one for himself and one for Hitler.

WHEN President Roosevelt denounced Washington's "Cliveden set" he gave formal notice that many of the former isolationist groups have recovered their wits, closed their ranks once more, and embarked on a brand new program which cannot but plague the Roosevelt administration and break up Anglo-American unity, if their counsel prevails.

The signs are popping up all over the country and they are unmistakable.

What is the final objective? Obviously it is this: They want to force the United States into concentrating the whole war effort against Japan because they are frankly afraid of the "yellow menace." They are not disturbed about Nazi Germany and are quite willing to let Germany go through with its program for the "new order" in Europe, confident that an amicable arrangement can be reached between Nazified Europe and an American government dominated by "realists." They would rather see Germany win against Russia, and they won't mind much if Britain goes down in the process. This would result in the break-up of the British Commonwealth, a circumstance they regard with some satisfaction because most of these groups are anti-British.

The program is quite the same as it was before Pearl Harbor, except that Japan's entry into the war has altered certain conditions. Actually, the entry of Japan has given them their ease for withdrawing all aid from Europe.

Once more, it must be emphasized that all of the groups pushing for this sort of program are not deep-dyed plotters. Some of them are thoughtless patriots who have no idea where their machinations will lead them; they have been terror-stricken by Japan's initial victories. Others are so blinded by their hatred for Britain and fear of Russia that they haven't been inclined to measure the consequences of a breakdown in United Nations co-operation. The remaining groups, perhaps a minority, know well for what they are striving. They probably have the backing of Axis agents. Simply stated, they want to see control of the world divided between Nazi Germany and a Fascist America.

The make-up of the old isolationist movement was much the same. It contained addled-brained patriots and fear-stricken citizens, controlled by a shrewd little directorate of pro-Fascists.

THE Roosevelt administration is fully aware of the movement, as the President indicated at his press conference last week. This new opposition of isolationism has not gained much headway, and under ordinary conditions it would not have a ghost of a chance of making itself a force in American thinking. But it has a mighty weapon in the fearsome nature of Japanese victories this year. And it has a lot of helpers, willing and unwitting, in the anti-British and anti-Russian elements.

Thus the unity we all hailed after Pearl Harbor is not quite as all-embracing as we looked for. This new movement is by no means as strong as the old isolationist movement, but it is in being and will bear watching.

THE brighter side of the Washington picture is the progress being made in attaining top speed in rearmament. Figures are, of course, no longer given out, but high authorities who have seen production figures are exuberantly optimistic. It looks as though America will make good on most, if not all, of the commitments made to the armed forces of the United Nations.

Donald Nelson, production chief, has done a workmanlike job thus far. He has not achieved miracles, nor has he fallen down on any important phase of his job. He has shown himself to be a solid administrator, an enthusiastic red-tape cutter, and a firm believer in the genius of American industry. It is Washington consensus that he is doing "a good job."

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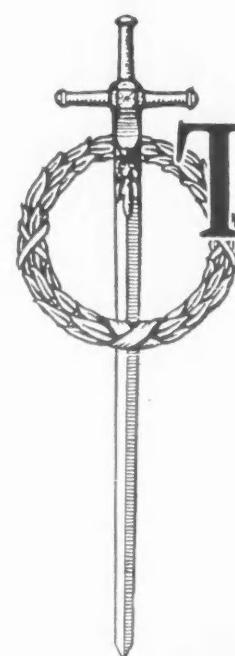
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. . . Prime Minister Churchill, in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

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Propaganda Must Recognize Nazi Antagonisms

WHILE uneasiness about our alliance with Soviet Russia is still widely spread on this continent, the whole-heartedness with which the alliance has been accepted by the British people from the moment Russia went to war is assuming practical political expression. And while many among us are still vaguely talking about the "revolutionary implications" of the present struggle and seem to believe that those implications merely consist of Russia's participation, the people of Britain have

never doubted that this war is more than a fight between nations.

The difference, and the progress of British opinion, can clearly be seen, among other things, from the recent change, under public pressure, in the British propaganda to Germany. Without any longer taking notice of the hare-brained quarrel as to whether or not all Germans are by nature black sheep, the B.B.C. is now telling the Germans that the peace we will make is to be no Versailles and that, if they show the

will to collaborate with us by overthrowing Hitler and the men behind him, they will be entitled to share in the building and enjoyment of a new world order.

Playing this theme is a great change for the better if compared with the propaganda not so many months back. The change is obviously influenced by the Russian propaganda to Germany, which has always acknowledged the existence of "two Germanies." It would be a mistake to believe that the Russian propaganda is speaking only to the Communists in Germany. It is addressing itself to the "other" Germany, that is, to those Germans who are opposed to Hitler, no matter what they otherwise may be. The main point is that propaganda must be addressed to certain groups, whereas non-Russian Allied propaganda is still speaking to the Germans in general.

To see how futile this is let us look at a parallel. In an election campaign in a democratic country every individual candidate talks as though he were the only patriot in the country. But nevertheless almost all candidates speak for certain groups, namely the political parties. If all parties were merely patriotic and nothing else there would be no use in having parties. But parties are not only patriotic, they are something else, they represent certain interests.

Now, the candidates do not only speak for certain groups, they also speak to certain groups. The largest group in any country are the workers. As any single party hardly ever receives as many votes as there are workers in a country, many workers must be voting for parties which do not profess to represent exclusively the workers' interests. On the other hand, there are in every country a handful of very wealthy persons. They must as a group (individual exceptions are natural) vote for a party for which also many other people vote whose interests cannot possibly be the same as theirs. In Germany, before Hitler's arrival to power, for instance, those very wealthy people backed the Nazi party. As in the end the Nazi party had more voters than there were in any group or class, many of those voters must be disillusioned.

But How to Do It?

This, of course, is nothing new. Reports coming out of Germany have for a long time shown the same picture—that the German masses are apathetic. However, simply to take notice of the fact, or to despair over it, does not help us. It is quite true, as has often been said, that such a state of affairs is an asset to a dictatorship. But it is also an enormous latent danger to a dictatorship. Many of those apathetic people are longing to get back to organizations to which they feel they belong. They are apathetic because there are no such organizations in a dictatorship. It is therefore the primary task of propaganda to Germany to talk in terms of such organizations though in fact they do not exist (not the old German parties, of course, because probably no one there wants them back). This can naturally not be done by talking to the Germans in general.

Talking to the "Germans" may increase the apathy that is there—if it can be increased. But it will do nothing towards converting the latent danger to the regime into an open danger. To tell the "Germans" that they will have a decent democracy if they overthrow Hitler is like telling an American hobo that he will be a millionaire some day if he puts a hundred thousand dollars in the bank now.

The B.B.C. is still maintaining the fiction that the men behind Hitler are the militarists, in other words, that this war is merely a war between nations. But the militarists, that is the generals, are only part of the gang, and at that only secondary in importance. The others are the Wolffs, the Thyssens, the Kloeckners, and *omne hoc genus*. If it is true that Hitler's personal prestige is still great, there is no need for our propaganda to run against a

brick wall. The German workers, themselves as they have proved themselves by admitting Hitler to power, know much better how to fight the Thyssens than they know how to fight a political battle. They must be shown the target they know, and not one at which they do not know how to get. True, the B.B.C. frequently singles out the German workers, calling on them to overthrow Hitler. But before they can get at Hitler they must overcome many other obstacles. Those obstacles must be the targets of our propaganda.

Another Field

There is another field. The American commentator H. V. Kaltenborn recently mentioned rumors to the effect that there is dissatisfaction in Bavaria, and many Bavarians are saying that this is a Prussian war. Almost identical words were used by Ludendorff in his memoirs to describe conditions at the German front during the great German offensive of 1918. He wrote: "The Bavarian troops gradually came to regard the war as a purely Prussian affair. The Staffs were no longer so eager to employ them as in the earlier parts of the war [when the Bavarians were the fiercest fighters among the Germans]. Only a few divisions fought as well before." Let us remember that, if the German revolution of November 1918 started as an insurrection in the battle fleet at Kiel, it started as a political movement in Bavaria. Again, all that is

happening seems to be that we feel a pleasant shiver when we hear such rumors, and hope that if it is not the German workers, it will be the Bavarians who will overthrow Hitler.

The same applies to the German-controlled countries of Europe. Take France, for instance. There is obviously no sense in calling upon the Frenchmen in unoccupied France to rise against Hitler. To call upon them to rise against Pétain is a problem in the solution of which the B.B.C. is handicapped, because this is a decision of the greatest political importance, and we have to this day no political control of political warfare! Even so—what should the people of unoccupied France be told? They will say, and rightly so, that it is no use to rise against Pétain because behind Pétain are the Germans, and if the people would oust him he would be succeeded by another puppet regime. But if the basis on which any puppet regime could maintain itself were undermined, then things would be different. That basis, up to now, is the French counterpart of the German Wolffs and Kloeckners, it is the French de Wendels and Schneiders, Creusots and Citroëns who are at peace with the Wolffs and Kloeckners. There is an enemy whom the French workers know how to fight.

The (British) *National NewsLetter*, a publication which is not given to optimistic statements and wishful thinking, recently suggested "Fortified by the fact that the experts have been wrong in this war as often as they have been right—and this is a charitable estimate—we say that the German Home Front is in a precarious position, that we have over-estimated the morale of Germany and under-estimated the effects of the work of the Ministry of Economic Warfare."

The secret of the Russians' strength undoubtedly lies in the fact that everyone in the vast U.S.S.R. is convinced that there is only one class in their state. As long as our propaganda fails to recognize that there is not just one class in Germany, that the German classes are not represented by the Hitler Party, that they are prevented from expressing themselves, and that they are waiting to get a lead to express themselves—it will get nowhere.



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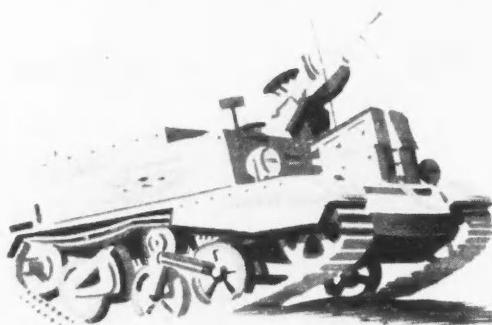
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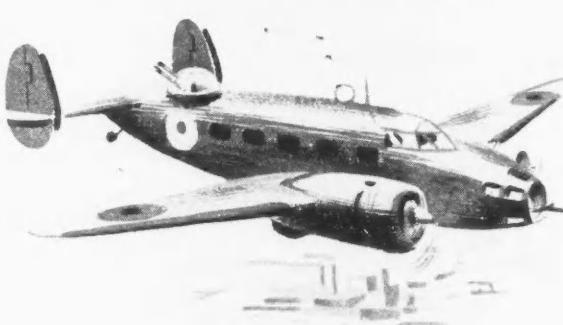


This rare picture shows Prime Minister Winston Churchill with his daughter Mary. The picture was taken on board Britain's new battleship the "Duke of York" when the Prime Minister was leaving for his historic conference with President Roosevelt in Washington. Mary Churchill is dressed in the uniform of an Auxiliary Territorial Service volunteer.

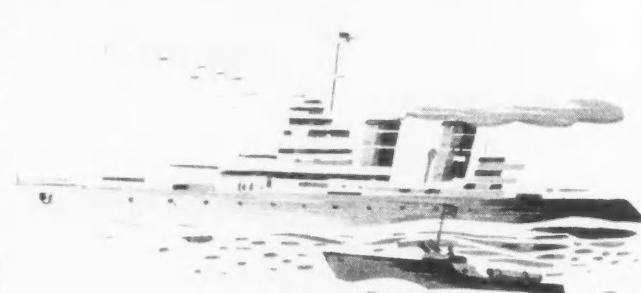
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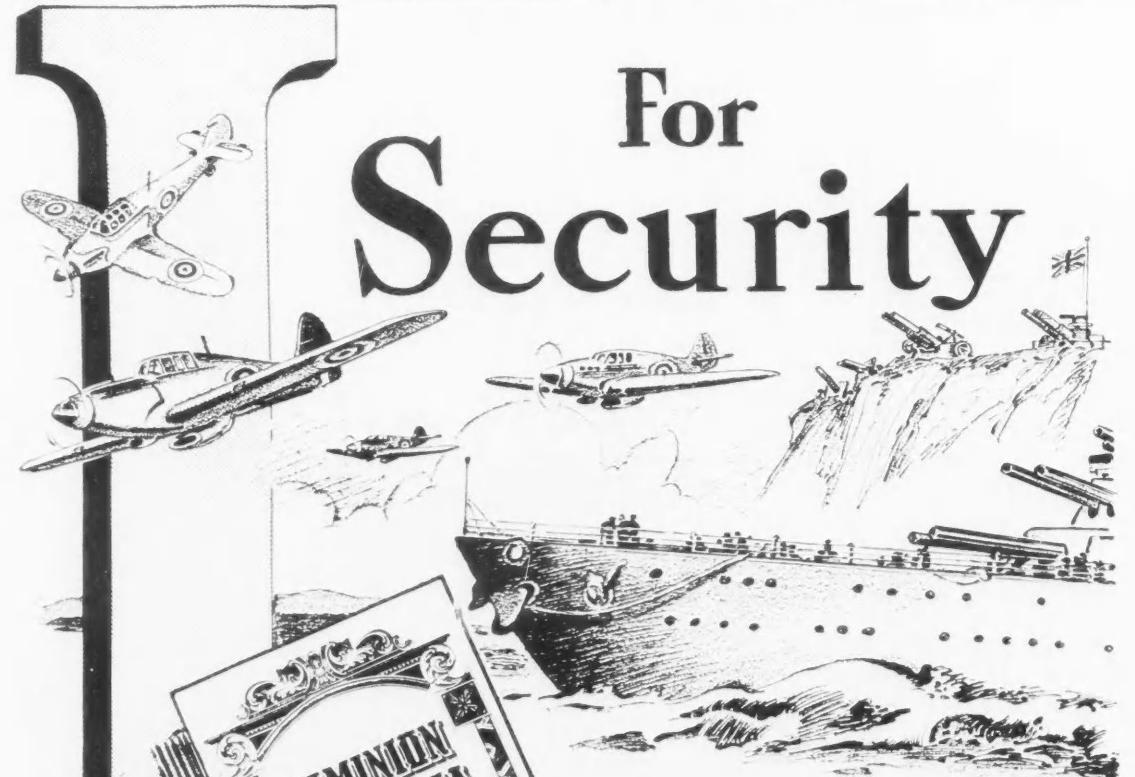
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THE HITLER WAR

Washington's Nerves Are Jangled

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

AS MANY readers may have known from the radio, I spent last week in Washington. It was, by some chance, my first visit to the American capital. What a newsman's paradise it is! Few ambassadors could have reached the President more quickly. Arriving in town at ten in the morning, I was standing before his desk at four in the afternoon. It was one of those unique press conferences which are more responsible than anything else for giving the newspaper and radio correspondents such a high position in Washington.

It was a good conference, too, the one at which, you will remember, Mr. Roosevelt denounced Washington's "Cliveden Set" and said that the capital was the worst "lie and rumor factory" in the world. But he wouldn't be pressed into naming the Cliveden Set. How he fences with his good friends the correspondents! There were a mere 200 or so crowded into the Oval Room, but by good fortune (and without using my elbows) I managed to achieve the second row, right in front of the President's desk. Attempting to ignore the two gimlet-eyed secret service men who stood

behind his chair searching the audience steadily the whole time—though strangers had been checked five times on the way in—I used my opportunity to study the President himself.

I was struck first by the scars which the past ten years have left on his face. Before the conference opened, talking quietly about nothing with the secretary at his side, he looked smaller and more tired than the man I had pictured. But as he fitted a cigarette into his long holder and looked up for the first question he came to life, and soon his eyes were sparkling, his cheeks puffing out (a mannerism which one doesn't see in his public speeches) and he showed all the old fight, for this is a game that he loves. The second thing which impressed me was the great friendliness of the man.

The "Cliveden Set" denunciation came out in reply to the leading question, about all the talk going around saying that the damage to the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor was far worse than Secretary Knox's report admitted. It is quite possible that the interest which the correspondents expressed in this subject influenced the President to headline his radio speech last Monday with it. For one of the values to him of these press conferences is that they help him to keep in touch with public feeling right across the country.

For the rest they enable him to give out messages and warnings to the people—such as his warning that day that New York or Detroit might be attacked by the enemy at any time without making public speeches or issuing them through an elaborate press bureau of his own. The correspondents, for their part, always have the hope of something interesting coming out *ad lib.*, as it often does. Aside from the "Cliveden Set" remark, there was another only audible in the front rows. Someone asked for information which the President said must be kept a military secret. "You'd better watch the Chicago Tribune for that," he muttered.

Willkie Better?

Not a single person spoke ill of the President to me, though several said they believed Willkie would have done a better job at organizing war production. You will hear the same criticism in Washington about Mr. Roosevelt trying to run the whole war himself as has lately been heard in London about Mr. Churchill trying to do the same thing. But I couldn't honestly say that most criticism heard in Washington today is self-criticism. My visit came during a time of defeat; and American nerves, always sharp to react, were decidedly jangled. A lot of things were being said, as people at the British Embassy remarked philosophically, which would have been left unsaid in better times.

It seemed to many Americans, in short, that the British were losing the war for them. Instead of the talk of the "gallant" British, which one used to hear during the Battle of Britain, the worst stories of British bungling in Malaya told by American refugees from Penang, or by Cecil Brown from Australia, and still more insidious themes spread by Axis sympathizers, about the British letting the Dominions and Colonies do all the fighting for them, were repeated on all sides.

This is another matter with which the President dealt forcibly in his Monday night radio talk. And while I was there the leading editorial writers and radio commentators were busy reminding their people that such talk played into enemy hands. Raymond Gram Swing, with whom I had a most worthwhile visit, declared bluntly on the radio that Singapore had been lost just as much

by American failure at Pearl Harbor as by British failure in the Malayan jungle, and they hadn't heard anything from the British about that. A good American friend of mine said he was answering squawkers by telling them they had no right to criticize yet; they couldn't expect the British, Russians, Chinese or Dutch to win the war for them.

These sober and responsible people, however, while rejecting such useless recriminations had been searching deeper for the cause of failure in the Far East. Aside from the predominant military factor, that the Japs by choosing the time and place had been able to "git thar fastest with the mostest men," they thought that events at Hong Kong, in Malaya and in Burma proved that the war in the Far East couldn't be fought simply to hold imperial positions, without the co-operation of the native population. They pointed to the Filipinos, who are fighting so staunchly with MacArthur because they have the promise of independence in 1946.

Interest in India

Always interested in India (the basis of most of the dislike and distrust of British "imperialism"), this interest was especially keen during the period of my visit because of Chiang Kai-shek's visit and the threat of a German-Japanese pincer closing on India this year from Burma and the Persian Gulf. Swing declared emphatically that our major task this year is to prevent this, to keep the Germans and Japanese separated and not allow them, instead, to separate us from the Chinese and Russians. But these responsible people fear disaster unless India is promised at least Dominion status, immediately.

Chiang's visit, returning one by Nehru to Chungking in 1939, and his

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farewell statement, in which he told Indians that he was confident Britain would speedily give them real political power, do seem to hold great significance, for neither would have been possible without British permission. Coupling this visit with Nehru's recent release from prison, and Sir Stafford Cripps' entry into the British Cabinet, one might deduce that some far-reaching step was about to be taken with regard to India. Cripps is well-known for his views on imperialism in India, and holds Nehru in high respect. But then Cripps' inclusion in the Cabinet may have to do solely with policy towards Russia. The able but imperial-minded Amery remains Secretary for India. And India has always been a "blind spot" of Mr. Churchill's: I remember when I was in England nine years ago he was stumping up and down the country with Lord Lloyd, opposing even the moderate Baldwin India Bill.

We in Canada, with our relatively mild racial problem, may well take a humble view of Indian affairs. I suppose of all the places marked on our maps in a single color, India is least a nation, and has the most complicated racial and social set-up. Still it seems plain that only a new, bold and vigorous policy will keep India within the Commonwealth.

Taking the Offensive

Another subject with which the President dealt forcibly on Monday night is the need for American forces to go out and find the enemy. I heard a great deal about that down in Washington. There are, as he said, many who would pull American ships, planes and men back home to defend the coasts of the United States. One of the most disturbing things I heard was from the correspondent of a leading American paper, who said that before Pearl Harbor the Navy always thought in terms of going out and "pushing over" the Japs, but that since that disaster their great concern was not to lose any more major units for the present. He implied that they would wait until their huge building program gave them an unchallengeable superiority of newer, stronger ships. I should mention in this regard the almost legendary strength accorded to the German warships. Had it not taken "almost the whole British Navy" to sink the *Bismarck*? Actually, of course, it only took the *Rodney* and *King George V.*

At the same time there was no hint that the squadron which had raided the Marshall Islands had gone on to Java; it had returned to Hawaii, it seemed, with the movies and the story. A good story, and a fine job done, but stopping Japan will require much greater risks than sailing into the Marshall Islands. Mr. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, stated by an Australian spokesman in Washington as one of the outstanding figures on the Allied side, intimated in an interview early this week that the U.S. Navy had got as far as considering sending a strong force to Sydney. Surabaya was the place where it could do the most to stop the Japs, he said. Major Elliot, and many another American was calling last week for "bold, even reckless,

action against the Japanese lines of communication," if we really are going to try to stop the enemy.

Finally, I would like to say a little about what our war effort looks like from Washington. To me it looked better from a distance. We are well settled down to it; the Americans are in the midst of a terrific upheaval and changeover. Of course, you might say we were in it a long time before they were. But was it really possible for us to be fully in the war before the United States was? The

one overpowering impression I had in viewing Canada from Washington was of our geographical unity with the United States. From there it seems as though we were steadily drifting into political union with the States.

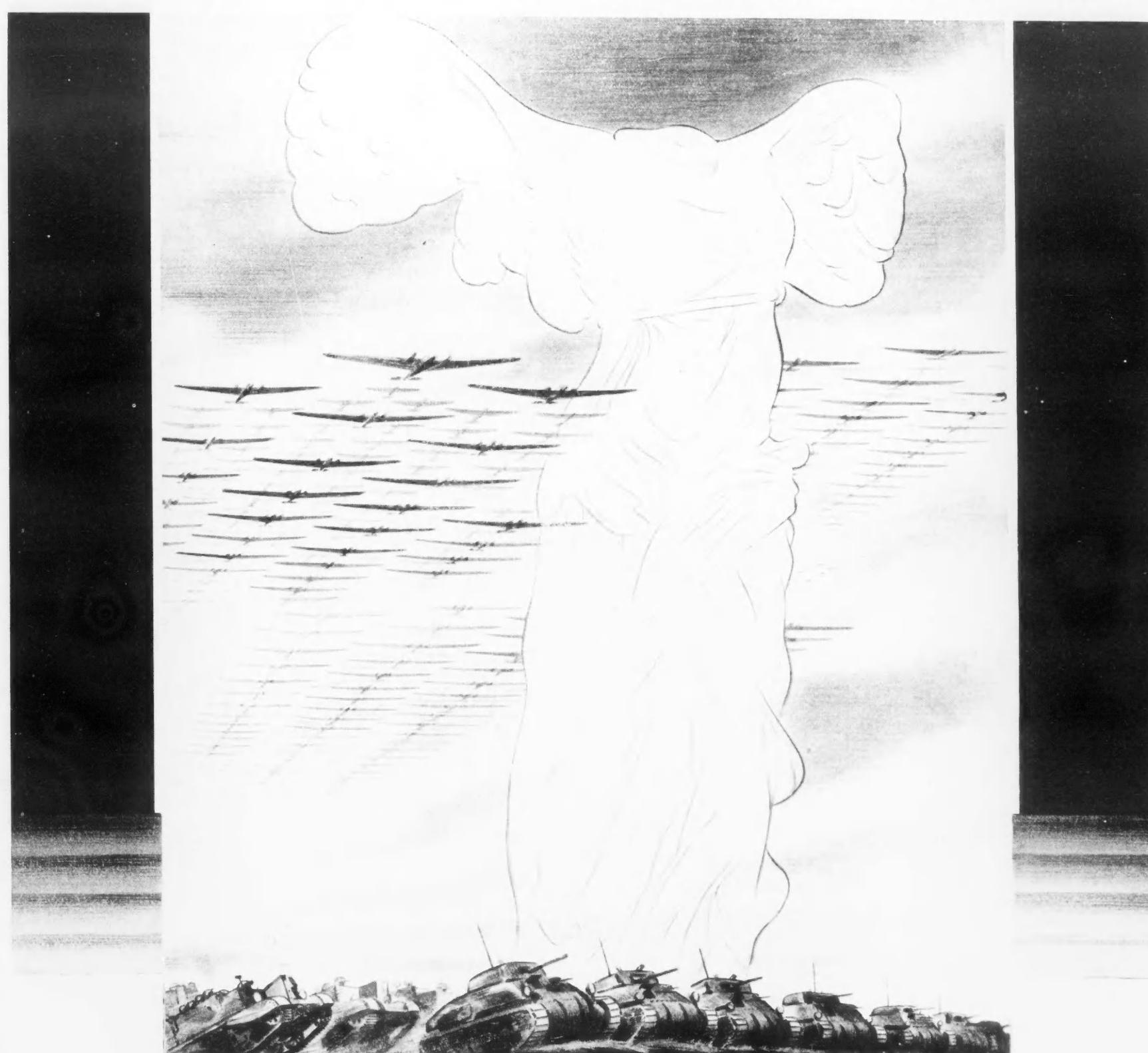
I personally feel very strongly that it is still worth making an effort to build a nation in Canada; that a great role is open for us to play in bringing the British Commonwealth and the United States closer together; that a great opportunity

will await us after the war to get a new flow of the highest grade type of immigration from Europe, bringing new talent and new faith to enrich our country.

But I don't feel that we are getting on very fast with building a nation. Almost totally lacking a national policy, we are simply taken for granted below the line. Far more need for Washington to worry over Brazil and Argentina; Canada will tag along alright. Of course, we want to be co-operative. But we will

have to have some policy of our own, take some initiative, if we are going to remain a separate nation.

Well, of course, worse things could happen to us than joining the U.S. One doesn't feel a stranger in Washington. But those elements in Quebec who would split this nation over the question of serving their country overseas would find that they had the same obligation within the American union, but not the same privileges of language and schools, nor by any means the same political power.



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VICTORY LOAN 1942

Japanese Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, commander of the Army which is opposing General Douglas MacArthur in Bataan, the Philippines.

Canadians Are Childlike in the War of Words

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Are you aware of the way in which we are being used in the war of propaganda? The voices are French, but the intent, and the purpose served, is German. Canadians are among the most guileless people in the world.

CANADIANS are among the most guileless people in the world when it comes to propaganda as the art is practiced in these days of super-states which control every agency for the expression or communication of fact and opinion.

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill stood on the floor of the House of Commons in Ottawa and lashed out at "the men of Vichy and the men of Bordeaux" few Canadians took much notice of his remarks about France or paused to search for their purpose.

But to those who have followed the small but sharp war of propaganda over short-wave radio channels from France to Canada and from Canada to France by way of Station WRUL at Boston the Churchill reference to French affairs was much more than an outburst of righteous indignation or a mere statement of Britain's case vis-a-vis Vichy for the benefit of French-speaking Canadians.

It was a carefully timed and weighted barrage from the British Empire's biggest oratorical gun in the battle of words being waged for the spirit of divided France. That barrage was held up for many months until the gun reached the strategic position from which to fire. The strategic position was Ottawa, the capital of Canada, the one free country with a large French-speaking population. Churchill could have uttered the same words from London at any time and some Frenchmen would hear and read them. But in Ottawa he expected his words would reach a bigger audience in old France because Frenchmen would be curious to know just what an English prime minister would say to French-Canadians. Moreover the French minister to Canada was there to make a direct report to the Vichy government.

The war of propaganda in French words is far from a one-way traffic. Daily broadcasts are directed at this continent and French-speaking Canada in particular from both Paris and Vichy. The Paris radio is operated by Germans. The Vichy radio is at least under indirect German control. By the terms of the armistice Germany has the right to control all radio and postal facilities in unoccupied France and the French colonies as well as in occupied France. Thus it is safe to assume that nothing goes out over the air from France which is not acceptable to the German authorities.

Serve German Ends

Canadian censorship authorities are satisfied many press despatches from Vichy are calculated to serve a German purpose even though they originate with bona-fide French news sources. In general they believe nothing in the way of information leaves France openly without German approval. Certain despatches from Havas-Telmondial, the official French news agency, appear from time to time in some Canadian papers in a form which causes authorities to wonder how they got there unless they were delivered in textual form from some source on this continent.

Nowhere is Canadian guilelessness with respect to propaganda more apparent than in the ease with which controversy can be stirred up over the Vichy government. Canadians attach almost the same importance to news from Vichy as to news from the capitals of the more powerful but still free nations of the world.

From time to time rumors of further measures of collaboration on the part of the Vichy authorities arise. They may be kept alive by reports of resistance, followed by reports of a more yielding attitude. Those who make a business of studying propaganda see the hidden hand of German strategy in all this.

Here is one theory: The Germans want the French fleet. However far some collaborationists may be prepared to go neither the men of the fleet itself nor any appreciable part of the population are willing to see it turned over. To attempt to turn it over might start a fight, the end of which neither the Vichy authorities

must collaborate with the dominant European power. They do not love the Germans but, to justify their own position, they have to praise the Germans. They do not necessarily hate the British, but for the same reason, they have to disparage them, question their motives and throw cold water on any hope of a British victory.

What of the Canadian?

So much for the basic situation on the French side. What of the Canadian? Before the fall of France Canadians of French origin cherished no very deep sentiments towards the land of their ancestors. They were and are proud of the origin and cherished their language and the customs, laws and institutions they derived from France but they had a feeling old France had drifted a bit from its moorings. They disliked the atheistic framework of the French state.



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YOU people out on the Pacific Coast can forget invasion threats. For a few minutes, anyway. Just for the time it takes to relax and get settled for a hearty roar of laughter. The rest of the world owes it to you, and now Miss Courtenay-Latimer of South Africa . . . but wouldn't it be better to go back for the benefit of those who came in late?

For decades Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle have been smarting under the ridicule of landlubbers everywhere. All because of Old Man Ogo-Pogo, the frightful sea monster, with a body like St. George's dragon and a face like a horse saddened by domestic worries. Only bigger. Much bigger. So much so that whenever Ogo-Pogo appeared offshore and scared Western sailors and bathers into hysterics, the world's newspaper readers would wonder how any liquor could be that bad. Either that, or it was the coast climate.

Now has come the hour of Vancouver's revenge. A fisherman near the mouth of the Chalumna River, East London, South Africa, has trawled up something. It isn't Ogo-Pogo. It's worse. It is a ghastly fishy ghost. A frightful thing that vanished from the earth 150 million years ago, and has now come back to gnaw horribly in the dreams of scientists. The thing is a Crossopterygian fish. It has been prettily christened *Latimeria Chalumnae*, in honor of the lady and the river.

Scientists being up to their necks in the job of conking Hitler, not much attention has been given to Latimeria. But you just wait! Latty is going to be a sensation. He (or she—don't worry about that part when addressing a Crossopterygian fish) is the greatest discovery since Charles Darwin re-wrote the story of creation. Latty is Evolution in person. He is 150 million years old!

"This discovery makes it more than likely that there is a real sea serpent." So says Dr. J. L. B. Smith of Rhodes University College. And he winds up with Vancouver's sweet revenge: "So many reliable persons have testified to having seen that creature that it cannot all be fabrication."

No Longer a Joke

Ogo-Pogo was only a reporter's joke before Latty appeared. Now he is a lurking flesh and blood horror. You and I and every inland newspaper editor in the world owe a humongous apology to those Reliable Persons who live out on the Pacific Coast. They were right. We were just jealous.

Right now we pull up chairs and set out the glasses. It's awful apologeting to a Reliable Person. Stimulants are needed. Herewith we pour out stiff zombie that will show us how we, too, may see Ogo-Pogo. . . . You remember the First Chapter of Genesis as found in the book of science. According to this, animal life began sloshing aimlessly around in the steaming waters of this planet some 400 million years ago. Sooner or later some sloshers became dislodged. Agitators pointed the way to further Forms of Life. Ugly catfish began to dream of being beautiful goldfish in lovely bowls. Various illegal organizations sprang up and before the Conservatives could find a platform there appeared the Amphibian Evolutionists Movement. The fish kingdom began to crack up. It was the end of stable government. That was 400 million years ago.

We know all about those rather grim events because many members of both Government and Opposition conveniently died in mud, sand or sludge which materials are no good for soaking but make nifty embalmers. Along came geological processes and turned the muck into rock. Thus giving us fossils, the fingerprints of the remote past. These tell us that fish began to climb out on land 320 million years back. From them reptiles developed 100 million years later. From reptiles came warm-blooded birds and the mammals. The latter gave rise, unfortunately, to both us and Hitler, bringing Evolution to a complete halt until one more vital missing link is obtained: a life-size fossil of the foul animal *Hittleria Barbariansis*.

Critics of evolution have poked fun at scientists who take a few moldy

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Meet Ogo-Pogo's Grandpa!

BY DYSON CARTER

But Latty, the fish, was caught. Latty is a husky five-footer, in perfect health, a robust specimen of a vanished race. He is heavily armored with scales. His exterior is finished in attractive bright blue enamel. From underneath he looks like an alligator. The side-view is quite fishy. Head on, Latty looks like Goebbel's having a nightmare.

The Missing Link

What makes the world of science really gasp is this: Latty's fins are in the stage that evolution has always believed but never seen . . .

ing 400 million years ago, there are three great branches. One gave us sharks. The second, modern fishes. The third sent out a smaller branch, then "withered away" to extinction. The smaller branch grew and gave rise to mammals and the human race. The branch that supposedly vanished gave rise to our Crossopterygian visitor. And so, because a fish like Latty still exists, very likely somewhere on earth there is still a primordial Garden of Eden where all the terrible ancestors of humanity are alive!

What a perfect paradise in which to exile Hitler and his jungle gang! The place must be found. South African experts are furiously hunting for more fishes. Preferably a dogfish of the bloodhound family who will obligingly lead Miss Courtenay-Latimer and her museum staff right to the very gates of the Garden of Horrors.

Well, what about it, Vancouver? Ogo-Pogo will no longer do. He is merely 20 million years old. And besides, South Africa has its Latty right there in a glass case.

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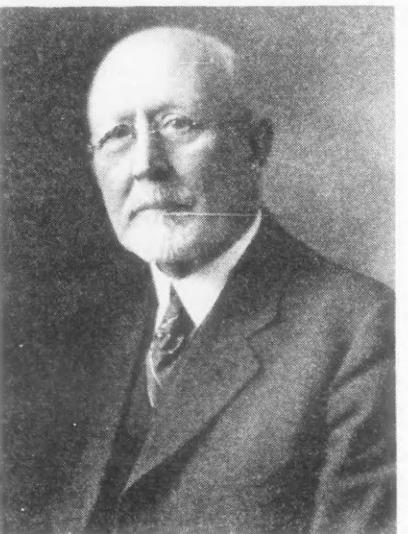
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Victoria Trust Company Appoints New President



T. H. STINSON, K.C.



WILLIAM FLAVELLE

Following the annual meeting of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company, held on February 3rd, 1942, Mr. William Flavelle asked that he be relieved of the duties of president. The resignation of Mr. Flavelle was accepted with regret by the Board. Mr. Flavelle retains his position on the Board as one of the Directors of the Company. During the many years of service to the community in which he lives, Mr. Flavelle has always taken a leading part in any work or enterprise for the improvement of the general welfare of the community.

In asking to be relieved of the duties of President, Mr. Flavelle nominated Mr. T. H. Stinson, who held the office of first vice-president for some years, as President of the Company.

The election of Mr. Stinson to the position of President was unanimously carried by the Board. Mr. James B. Begg was elected first Vice-President and Mr. H. J. McLaughlin, K.C., second Vice-President.

Mr. T. H. Stinson, the newly-elected President, is also widely known throughout the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, having represented the Counties of Victoria and

Haliburton as Federal Member of Parliament for upwards of ten years. Mr. Stinson was born in the County of Haliburton, where he received his public school education, later attending the Lindsay Collegiate Institute, Toronto University College and is a graduate of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in law. After graduating from law school Mr. Stinson joined the legal firm of McLaughlin, Fulton, Stinson and Anderson in 1910 and has continued to practice law ever since but always found time to lend his talents and his organizing ability to every worthwhile endeavor in the community. He was created a King's Counsel in 1921.

Mr. Stinson has devoted much of his time to the study of finance and is particularly well qualified to assume the position of president of a financial institution.

He has had a great deal of experience in company organization and as a director of companies. He was appointed a Director of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company in 1916 and became its first vice-president in 1938. During the past year

Mr. Stinson has been Chairman of the Victory Loan Committee for the Counties of Victoria and Haliburton.

Hitler and Ice-Cold Evil

BY ALLEN TAYLOR

If we would understand Hitler we must regain the concept of evil as a part of man which was known to the Ages of Faith.

Foolish modern philosophies have tried to explain away the essential evil in the heart of man.

MR. WALTER LIPPmann in a recent article entitled "Ice-cold Evil" pointed out to his readers the neglect or the minimizing of the reality of evil in the modern world. He explained that modern men find it difficult to comprehend the inwardness of Hitler's acts because for two hundred years they have been taught a conception of human nature in which the reality of evil has been discounted. He added significantly that it is necessary for modern men to recover this forgotten but essential truth.

A survey of modern thought in economics, politics, philosophy, and theology, confirms Mr. Lippmann's contention. In fact there is increasing evidence that thinkers are now discovering that in the passage from the mediaeval to the modern era the reality of evil has been evaded, minimized, or explained away. The ice-cold evil of Hitler is making it difficult for men today to share the optimistic view of human nature which has been prevalent for the past two centuries. The present war, the ruthlessness of modern nationalisms, the devastation of repeated economic depressions—these and other evils of modern society are constraining men to ask if modern thought is not infected with some self-defeating principle. Why, men ask, are the fruits of the modern movement lawlessness, hatred, jealousy, insecurity? Why is the world stricken with division when science has created abundant means for its unity? Why are the nations which are economically one, politically and spiritually estranged?

WE SHALL not attempt to answer these fundamental questions. Our task is a simpler one. We wish to present some examples drawn from modern thought of the failure to appreciate the reality of evil.

Possibly Adam Smith may serve as an example in the realm of economies. The fame of Adam Smith as an economist has obscured for many his equally interesting contributions

to moral philosophy. His less known book "Theory of Moral Sentiments" is closely related to his more famous book "The Wealth of Nations." Like his friend David Hume he saw no necessity for assuming a peculiar moral sense in man. Hume maintained that morality is determined by sentiment, not by reason. According to Adam Smith our moral judgments are the result of a natural instinct of sympathy or fellow feeling. The relevance of this principle of sympathy to the doctrine of self-interest is obvious. A natural and inevitable reciprocity of interest binds man to man and nation to nation. Led by an invisible hand men unconsciously promote the common good while seeking their own private interest.

IT IS generally believed that the system of natural liberty is the antithesis of a planned economy. Superficially it may seem so, but in reality it was the subtlest and most comprehensive plan ever conceived.

Adam Smith deliberately planned to have no plan. Beneath the conflicting interests of individuals he revealed a self-sustaining, self-adjusting order.

This order had all the attributes of a religion. By the grace of the free and open market men attained economic salvation. The Elect were called to the high places in industry, and the toiling masses of the world were predestined to economic security by participation in the division of labor.

In this Garden of Eden there was no serpent of evil. For some time men naively believed that the serpent had been expelled or destroyed, but the horrors of the Industrial Revolution convinced men that the serpent was alive and as subtle as of old. This discovery taught the world that the system of natural liberty had erred in its diagnosis of the essential nature of man, hence it was unable to deal adequately with the reality of evil. Adam Smith's principle of sympathy and reciprocity of interest were frail weapons against the acquisitiveness and lust for power and privilege of the men of the industrial era. Every factory act, minimum wage law, and other industrial regulatory measure confirms the foregoing analysis. It does not however follow that the solution of the problem lies with the politician.

SOCIALISM finds the source of evil in a radical defect in the economic organization. Marx states: "In the social production which men carry on, they enter into definite relations that are indispensable and are independent of their will. The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life." According to Socialism the nature of man is essentially good, but class domination has created evil institutions. With the removal of class conflict men will realize their essential goodness; in other words evil is not within man, but outside of him in his institutions.

The political theories of the modern era also discount and in some cases deny the reality of evil. Rousseau's belief in the essential goodness of man needs no emphasis here. Godwin hoped for a dissolution of political government that brute engine which has been the perennial cause of the vices of mankind. Law, to Godwin, was the enemy. Allow free play for the instincts and impulses of human nature, and government will gradually become superfluous. Utilitarianism sought to abolish the injustices of the existing law but left the source and sanction of morality in the unregenerate major-

ity. John Stuart Mill tried to spiritualize the philosophy of utilitarianism but failed to provide adequate spiritual controls. Herbert Spencer's identification of progress with evolution became the evangel of the middle nineteenth century. "Always toward perfection," he says, "is the mighty movement towards a complete development and a more unmixed good. Even in evils the student learns to recognize a staggering beneficence." Tennyson joined in the chorus: "What we have done," he says, "Is but earnest of the things we shall do."

Even in theology a similar discounting of the reality of evil has been prevalent for the past two centuries. In several theologies evil is merely a passing phenomenon, a mere limitation, or a temporary encumbrance. According to Irving Babbitt, a recent formulation of the creed of the Christian Scientist reads as follows: "I am lovely and the world is lovely too."

THE foregoing brief analysis shows that modern thought, in theology, politics, and economics, has discounted, evaded, or ignored the reality of evil. This omission or deficit in modern thinking is the main cause of our inability to comprehend the inner meaning or significance of Hitler's actions.

The ages of faith, in some respects, were better equipped than our modern world to take Hitler's measure. For many centuries the well-known doctrine of Christianity in regard to the essential nature of man dominated the thought of Christendom. It was a major premise in theology, politics, and economics. St. Paul, Augustine, Luther and Calvin were one in their belief in the reality of evil.

To our modern world, Hitler is a startling, even a baffling phenomenon. Nurtured on an optimistic and sentimental doctrine of the essential goodness of man, we find it difficult to believe that a modern man may on a world wide scale deliberately choose evil as his good. We sought, at first, to turn Hitler from his fell purposes by appeasement, conferences, compromises, understandings; but repeated disillusionments showed the vanity of these methods. We sought everywhere for an explanation of his acts except in that "mystery of evil" which was so well known to the ages of faith.

If then, we hope to comprehend the inwardness of Hitler's acts we must regain the insight of the ages of faith and cease minimizing or evading the reality of evil.

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Toronto Church-Labor Leaders Confer Together

THINGS are happening in labor and religious circles in Canada. There is an increasing preoccupation in religious minds with economic and political problems. Canada's labor leaders have always been more or less occupied with economic questions, but now, with a war on, and with the American Federation of Labor Convention meeting in Toronto next October, they are using more than brotherly kindness.

For some time past Labor and the Church in Toronto have been wooing each other, although neither seemed to be conscious of the other's intentions. At a meeting of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council several weeks ago, two or three delegates openly attacked the Church, charging a lack of energy and principle. One speaker asserted the labor movement had received little or no support from the Church in recent years. Other delegates opposed the attack on the Church. As a result of the discussion, the Labor Council's indefatigable secretary, John W. Buckley, volunteered to write the responsible heads of Toronto's religious bodies.

"We'll invite them up to see us," he told the meeting. "We want to find out what they look like, and what they really think about our problems." Some of the delegates were doubtful whether the Church heads would attend such a meeting, or even reply to the invitation. "You're wasting your time, John," said one of them to the secretary. "They won't even answer your letter."

But they did. In fact the church dignitaries were even enthusiastic. And last month, for the first time in history, the leaders of Toronto's religious denominations sat down with the executive of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council to seek out ways and means by which they could work together to improve civic conditions and strengthen any weaknesses in Canadian democracy.

Same Aims

Short, chubby William Jenoives, President of the Labor Council, smiled a welcome to his guests as he opened the meeting. He said a number of trade unionists believed that Labor and the Church might be of some help to each other, not only during the war, but after the conflict was over. He thought that both bodies had many of the same objectives, but were trying to reach them by different roads. "After all, gentlemen," he remarked, "we both are organized to serve humanity."

The sentiment was heartily endorsed by His Grace, Archbishop J. C. McGuigan. His Grace seemed genuinely pleased at the informality of the gathering. He believed the Roman Catholic Church would endorse any program which sought to provide help and protection for the needy. "If any work of that kind I can ask of you the church I represent can go all the way with you," said His Grace. "Even if there are occasional difficulties we should remember we are human beings and not angels. The objectives we are seeking should be kept constantly in mind."

Rev. Canon W. W. Judd, M.A., Secretary of the Council for Social Service for the Church of England, felt the Church and Labor were united in a desire for social service. "The Church can very well back Labor up in that sort of thing," he declared. Discussion swung back and forth across the narrow committee room. No fear was spoken of either Communism or Fascism. What was evolving from the discussion seemed to be a kind of democratic statism, which might demand not only the energies of the individual, but an equally wholehearted spiritual allegiance.

This thought came to mind as Dr. R. J. Mutchmor, General Secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada, outlined his thoughts to the gathering. Dr. Mutchmor thought the Church must increasingly recognize the labor union and its claim to fair working conditions with reasonable wages and hours. He thought the Church should do its share for Labor in its effort to secure legisla-

tion of a social character—legislation for the common good, such as unemployment insurance and health insurance. The Church and Labor had helped each other in the past to bring about Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions, and the Workmen's Compensation Act. He thought that in such matters as industrial standards, the school-leaving age and the prevention of industrial diseases, the Church should take an intelligent interest and support legislation which would improve living conditions.

Social Services

As Dr. Mutchmor spoke one could almost envision the apparatus of social services—universal secondary education, highly specialized clinics and welfare centres, and other instruments which might come into operation when a demand arises for them. As the representatives of organized Labor and the organized Church

BY OWEN McGILLICUDDY

Toronto's Church and Labor leaders met recently around the council table for a discussion of common problems.

Result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of six to arrange for other meetings from time to time and in the future there will be other meetings of Labor and the Church, not only in Toronto, but all across Canada.

looked across the table at each other, one saw members of both bodies who believed progress could be made by uniting on economic measures.

Toward the end of the conference, Rev. Peter Bryce, pastor of the Metropolitan Church and former Moderator of the United Church of

Canada, voiced his faith in the united efforts of Church and Labor. He thought both bodies had come together at the right moment. He was convinced all present would see many great changes in the social order during the next few years. "I am sure Labor has no greater friend in this city than the Church of Christ as a whole," said Dr. Bryce. "Today, as never before, greater advances must be made if civilization is to survive. I feel sure this meeting will accomplish much good. We now know how much closer we are to agreement. I don't know what you are going to ask the Church to do, but I am sure all the groups represented will be glad to attend any other meetings to which they may be invited."

As if in answer to the suggestion, Robert Brown, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Council, expressed the opinion that organized Labor must also speak for unorganized Labor. As he saw it, Labor and the Church must speak out for the man

who cannot speak for himself. "I think this informal conference tonight has been a good start, and a lot of good can, and will, come from it. There are hundreds of men in labor unions who want all the benefits that unions give them, but will make no sacrifices themselves," he declared. The declaration drew a response from the clergy. "You'll find that kind of thing in the churches too," they replied—with laughter.

The appointment of a small committee of six to arrange for other meetings from time to time was a foregone conclusion long before Dr. Bryce made the motion. There are going to be more and larger meetings of the Church and Labor, not only in Toronto, but throughout Canada. A desire for co-operation has been growing in Labor and Church organizations for some time. Many Church and Labor leaders feel sure there must be some agreement with each other if Democracy is to continue in Canada.

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Japanese aggression in the East Indies has given her more than ninety percent of the choice rubber plantations of the world. Brazil, the home of the rubber industry, has seen its annual production decline to less than twenty thousand tons per year. The normal rubber consumption of the United States is thirty thousand tons a month. Rubber grows only near the Equator. Choice Equatorial lands are scarce. Can Brazilian production be stepped up with sufficient rapidity to offset the rubber shortage? Far sighted rubber executives have seen the present eastern situation developing. A few years ago scientists were sent again into the Brazilian jungles. Today any responsible planter can secure choice young trees if he will plant. Will the Brazilian government take a hand in the situation? The outlook is not hopeless.

Brazil's Rubber Production

BY LYMAN B. JACKES

BRAZIL holds the greatest source of raw rubber in the world today. Lead pencil calculations show that Brazilian tropical forests could produce about four billion pounds of crude rubber every year. That is two hundred million tons. For some weeks the daily press in Canada has been carrying items concerning a dangerous rubber shortage. How can there be a shortage if there is such a glut of natural rubber in Brazil? The answer is lack of accessibility and labor supply.

The actual production of Brazilian rubber last year was a mere nineteen thousand tons and only five thousand tons of this production came north of the Panama Canal. A few years ago science invaded the equatorial regions of Brazil, not to tap this great potential supply of natural rubber, but to secure the benefits of climate and moisture for the cultivation of rubber on plantations. The Ford interests have two and a half million acres planted out there now. Some of the trees are actually producing. Other great United States rubber organizations are offering free saplings to responsible persons who will go into Brazil to clear the jungle lands and plant. To date there have been few takers for this generous offer. There are indications that the Brazilian government may give additional aid by offering a subsidy to prospective planters. A rapid application of science to the Amazon valley and intensive construction of synthetic rubber plants on this continent may overcome the serious blow that Japan has dealt the Allied nations.

The participation of Japan into the war in recent weeks has changed the description of the equator from "a menagerie lion runnin' around the earth" to the most important equatorial equation the world has ever seen. The land lying a few degrees north and south of the equator is vital to the cultivation of the rubber tree. When the great forces of nature designed the pattern of earth and water, and gave the globe its tilt that is responsible for the seasons; special pains seem to have been taken to ascertain that as little land as possible should comprise this now important "rubber belt."

To take a modern geographical globe and trace the path of the equator around its circumference is perhaps the quickest, as well as the most startling method, of discovering this fact. It crosses through some eighteen hundred miles of northern South America; about eighteen hundred miles of central Africa are included in this meagre land allotment and there are three of the larger islands of the Malayan Archipelago. That is all the worth while land upon this great invisible band that runs around the centre of the earth. The equator is the longest straight line in the world; but some twenty one thousand miles of its path lies through the sea. The wet portion of the equator is of little interest to the rubber grower; except as a means of cheap transportation of his crop to the great markets of the world.

Native of Brazil

The rubber tree is a native of Brazil. It was along the shores of the Amazon where early Spanish explorers first learned the mysteries of the strange, milk like sap which exuded when the bark of these queer trees was penetrated. The natives instructed the Spanish visitors how to dip a stick into this sticky sap and twirl the stick over a small fire. The liquid changed into a springy mass that could be rolled into a ball. The ball had elastic properties and the Spaniards took specimens of them back to Europe as curiosities. That was the commencement of the world's rubber trade. The trade did not flourish and there were very few commercial uses found for rubber until the discovery of vulcanization which came about by the accidental mixture of some of this Brazilian rubber and sulphur. From that accident, a century ago, the real rubber business of the world commences.

Brazil supplied the rubber for that great industrial expansion. Spanish, Portuguese and French land owners along the Amazon and some of its tributaries slashed away at the trees and shipped all the rubber that could be produced from smoke fires. There was nothing scientific in the process. It was a case of slash and ship. The trees grew wild in the forests and it appeared that nature had been generous in their supply.

Early in the present century the great buyers of Brazilian rubber in Great Britain and the United States

began to discover numerous defects in the crude rubber coming from Brazil. The era of the pneumatic tire for the motor car was dawning and the large manufacturers commenced to look to other regions as possible rubber supplies. German and Belgian interests tried experiments in the Belgian Congo. The British tried the southern section of Ceylon and the United States turned to Mindanao, the southern member of the Philippine group. Slips and seedlings were secured from the parent trees in Brazil. It was soon discovered that the transported seedlings would thrive. A rubber boom swept over Ceylon. Thousands of acres were set out as nursery grounds and planters took options on the sprouting plants as soon as they should be ready for commercial transplanting.

Results Two-Fold

The results of these experiments were two fold. They proved that the rubber tree could be cultivated and they disclosed the fact that both Ceylon and Mindanao were just a wee bit too far removed from the equator. The equator went bang through Sumatra and Borneo and twenty five years ago the rubber moguls of the world decided to remove their plantations nearer the world's geographical centre. Negotiations were opened with the government of the Netherlands and vast tracts of jungle lands secured in the two islands that have made the headlines during the past few weeks.

Dynamite and steam, fire, sweat and blood hacked away at the jungle vegetation. The soil was deep ploughed and sweetened and the saplings from Ceylon and the Philippines planted out to mature. The chemist was called in and he worked with the forestry expert. The smoking process gave way to precipitation with acetic acid. Within a decade millions of acres were under cultivation and Brazil had turned her attention to the growing of coffee. The rubber from the transplanted trees gathered under well supervised conditions

was so far superior to the South American article that the great rubber fields swung to the opposite side of the world. Great Britain and the United States had a strangle hold on its supply. Year after year, since the close of the last war, this great cultivation has been extended. It was known that Japan was casting envious eyes upon this great concentrated industry. But there was nothing to worry about. The navies of Great Britain and the United States could look after any trouble if it should develop. There was nothing

Let's Quit Kidding Ourselves About Our Big War Effort!



On pages 26 and 27 of the January issue of Manufacturing & Industrial Engineering is a chart showing the increase in the main items of Canada's war materials production to date. It's good. But not nearly good enough. We've got to stop losing this war! And we won't start to win it until the efficiency of our industry matches the courage of our soldiers.

★ ★ ★

In the last war a gun could shoot fifteen shots per minute. The semi-automatic gun used today fires sixty aimed shots per minute. The machine gun that shot at a rate of 200 per minute has been replaced by one that whistles at the rate of 500 shots per minute. New guns for anti-aircraft and tank defence require great quantities of ammunition. These guns wear out quickly under the necessarily hard usage. We must have more—AT ONCE!

★ ★ ★

We have recently seen men laid off in plants where posters proclaimed "Give us the Tools!" We have seen plants slogging along at a pitiful pace because the management could not see more orders in sight. We have seen too much complacency, too much sulking, too much whitewashing. The words "magnificent", "splendid", and even "adequate" have been used too much.

★ ★ ★

Remember Norway? Remember Greece? Remember Crete? Remember Hong Kong? Man for man, our forces that fought those battles were better than their opponents. God knows they had guts enough—and we haven't had the industrial guts to back them up with material in quantities to match the enemy's. Plant for plant we must show an increase in production over the Axis industries!

★ ★ ★

We're fighting an industrial battle with a viciously efficient gang of fanatics. Until we can outproduce them in war materials we won't start to win this war! Until every machine tool in Canada is working 168 hours a week at top speed we won't even have started to start.

★ ★ ★

The fault is not all industry's, of course. There are fair-headed bottlenecks in political ranks at Ottawa to be reckoned with. But even those barnacles on the nation's war effort can't stop us if we won't let them. Fortunately, we have in the Department of Munitions and Supply, men recruited from industry—men who know production. Let us give those men all the help and support we can. Don't wait for leadership. Provide it!

MANUFACTURING and INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

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In World War II as in the Great War, Britain is training dogs for "front line" duty. This dog is being trained as a scout to operate in advance of the British front lines and to give the alarm when an enemy approaches. Such dogs were used extensively in the early days of this War when the French and Germans were skirmishing in small parties in front of the famous Maginot Line.

to worry about. Just let 'er rip. Down with the jungles and on with the planting.

Japan declared war on December 7th, 1941. The world's source of rubber was threatened. Within four weeks Japan had her troops on more than sixty per cent of the plantations. There was no possibility of getting shipments of rubber from the Indies and Canada and the United States issued drastic regulations of the use of rubber.

When Japan is driven from the Malayan territory, as she will be, it is not improbable that her troops will adopt the scorched earth theory that has proven so costly to the would-be Hun invaders of Russia. When the grasp of Japan is broken; she will break the plantations before she goes and it will take at least eight years to rebuild them to commercial proportions. The question now facing the allied fighters of freedom is "Where do we go from here?"

It has taken a little more than three decades to crowd ninety per cent of the world's rubber cultivation into the Malayan section of the East Indies. It will take Japan hardly as many days to destroy this wonderful growth and render the fields impotent for eight or ten years to come.

That is why the great rubber companies of the allied countries have taken their microscopes, incubators and other scientific paraphernalia to South America. Synthetic rubber has made some inroads on the natural supply but it is as yet only a drop in the bucket when world consumption of rubber is put down on paper. If the rubber industry is to play the vital part assigned to it in the conduct of the war; a new natural source of supply is the great crying need.

Some at least of the large consumers of raw rubber have seen the possibility of the present picture developing. As far back as two years ago they went into Brazil and arranged for large tracts of forest covered land. It was found that a fungoid growth had spread havoc amongst the natural grown rubber trees of the Amazon country and scores of experts on plant biology were sent in to study this new enemy and to try to evolve a rubber plant that would withstand this blight. Science has won this battle and today one of the great rubber corporations of the United States is offering supplies of blight-proof saplings to any qualified organization that will go into the rubber belt of South America and plant for victory.

500,000,000 Trees

In this year of 1942 much of Brazil is unexplored. Estimates as reliable as such estimates can be, place the number of wild rubber trees in the Amazon basin at five hundred million. If even a small percentage of this blighting stand could be tapped there would be no rubber problem in the Allied nations today. The cutting of roads through these dense growths is a costly and slow matter. Some of the rubber trees grow in clumps and others at a considerable distance from each other. To add to the trouble of jungle clearing and transportation; this vast jungle land is inhabited by native Indians. Many of these are openly hostile to the invasion of the white man and all are inclined to look upon offers of steady employment, at fixed hours and wages, with the utmost contempt.

During the quarter century that has witnessed the transference of the rubber cultivation from Brazil to the East Indies; the Brazilian economic and political system has made marked progress. It may be a surprise to many to learn that Brazil has a navy that ranks second amongst the nations of the western world. In the past twenty-five years Brazil has taken definite steps to organize its great potential resources. Facts and figures are coming out of the wilderness and are being set down on card index systems in Rio. The figures on wild rubber trees are not encouraging for a rapid relief of the "situation." Recent opinions expressed in Rio de Janeiro would indicate that three years of hard work will be necessary on the jungles before any appreciable amount of raw rubber can be exported from the vast un-tapped store north and south of the Amazon.

In 1941, during the entire twelve months, Brazil produced some 19,000 tons of crude rubber. The normal monthly consumption of the United States alone is 30,000 tons. Agricultural authorities in Rio have recently expressed the opinion that it will take from two to three years of intensive work to increase the annual output of Brazilian native rubber an additional ten thousand tons. That means that by 1945 the jungle lands of the Amazon might produce as much rubber in one year as the United States normally uses in one month.

Henry and Edsel Ford have a plantation in Brazil. They have cleared two and a half million acres of jungle land and set the land out in fungoid-proof trees. Work was started on this project in 1929. Some of the first saplings to be planted are now producing latex and concentrated effort may step up production to encouraging factors before the 1942 calendars are thrown into the waste baskets.

7-8 Years to Tapping

The rubber tree is no sluggard in its native heath. From seeding to tapping in a period of eight years is not unusual. If new trees are started from slips, tapping may be reduced to seven years and a wonder shoot may produce latex in six years. Mention has already been made of the generous offer on the part of one of the great United States rubber organizations. Their offer to supply saplings to any responsible person who will clear jungle and plant has not met with much response. There are indications that the Brazilian government will take the matter up. This government support, if it is made, will either take the form of a subsidy to tide the planter over the next few years; or a guarantee against loss in the event of rubber prices dropping either from the inroads of synthetic rubber or in the flux that is certain to follow in the peace time reorganization of industry.

The volume of raw rubber stocks on this continent is a military secret. The enemy is much more curious to get an answer to that problem than the reader can possibly be. Recent curtailments might indicate that there was an acute shortage of rubber. Insofar as the war effort is concerned it is safe to suggest that the war effort will not break down owing to lack of rubber if the existing stocks and scrap are diverted toward that end. The synthetic rubber plants and the forest trees of South America can make some contribution until the new plantations in Brazil get into production. That may be two or even as much as three years hence.

But there is another side to the picture. The rubber plantations of Malaya, temporarily under the control of Japan, will be of little use to the enemy. The crude rubber of Sumatra has to be transported to the factories of Japan across hundreds of miles of hostile seas. Some day in the near future, perhaps before this story is in print, the headlines of the daily press will scream news of the greatest naval battle in the history of the world. The combined fleets of Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands against the sea power of Japan. At the time of this writing Japan is rated as the third sea power in the world. After this battle she may slip down to thirtieth position and the entire war picture in the far east become a scene of desperation for the Japanese warriors on their far flung battle fronts. But that will not change the rubber picture for the allies. If Japan cannot have the rubber prize, she will destroy it before her desperate troops are fought into the sea. The rubber plantations of Malay are definitely out for at least eight years to come.

So the Axis nations have a rubber worry as well as the Allied nations. Japan has certainly interrupted the supply to the Allies but she has not yet done herself much good by grabbing off this choice section of the world. There is no immediate hope of Japan either manufacturing or transporting the gigantic machinery needed to process the crude rubber to the East Indies. Unless Japan can get the Malayan rubber home it is of no direct use to her war effort. So adding up both columns of the ledger it would appear as though Japan had a rubber worry as well as the Allies.

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Training Our Youth for Leadership

BY LIEUT.-COL. B. O. HOOPER

Youth, says the author of this article, is one of our most precious commodities. Dictators were quick to realize that their regimes depended upon the youth of the country for perpetuation and there sprang up youth organizations which were saturated with totalitarian doctrines.

What are we doing to train our youth? What is the blueprint for future training? Why not the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides? he suggests.

ship and who will dismiss as futile the exercises in argument and debate practised and engaged in by our young pseudo-parliamentarians?

Of one thing we may be sure we of the older generation cannot afford to dismiss with a shrug of self-complacency the discussions, debates, and action of the younger generation. Whether we admit it or not, it is self-evident that the burden of reconstruction which the world will face when this war is finally won by the democracies will rest on younger shoulders. This war has demonstrated in a very dramatic way that young men of A-1 category, both mentally and physically, must be called upon as never before to battle the problems of a speeded-up civilization.

Youth is blaming, and with some reason, the older statesmen for the mess the world finds itself in today.

Youth, while frankly admitting the value of a Churchill and a Roosevelt in the business of extricating our way of life from its difficulties, deserves the right to think that younger men may be required to finish the job.

More Vigorous Strategy

Clearly now, they see the meaning of the retirement of men in high command in the services, and they realize surely that this current in the affairs of men cannot be stemmed. More vigorous strategy will be demanded, not alone in the Army, but also in Parliament and in social life,

than older men can even yet comprehend.

We cannot afford, then, not to listen to the younger generation who are working and thinking. True, they must learn to keep their feet on the ground; they must get out chains and theodolites and survey their own course, and the best we older men of our generation can do is to watch their progress and try and maintain a common touch.

Youth has done a good job during the growth of a new generation in the years since the Great War, 1914-18. All things considered it is rather remarkable that youth was able to keep such a steady pace in the face of all the obscurities and uncertainties produced from the muddled minds of their betters. With their tongues in their cheeks they have analyzed and debated the principles and vaunted virtues of the system called democracy, and it is to their credit they have continued to accept it in face of the obvious inadequacies in its application. The older man has said, "We keep it because it works." But that is not sufficient for youth and they reach out timidly but daringly to other forms of expressed government. They have tasted the doctrines of communism, nazism, and fascism. Using the essence of truth contained in all of these systems they have formulated theorems of their own. Because they are young and enthusiastic their expressed opinions have at times been too extreme, but apparently realizing this they have climbed back rested and relaxed and got their second wind.

Middle of Road

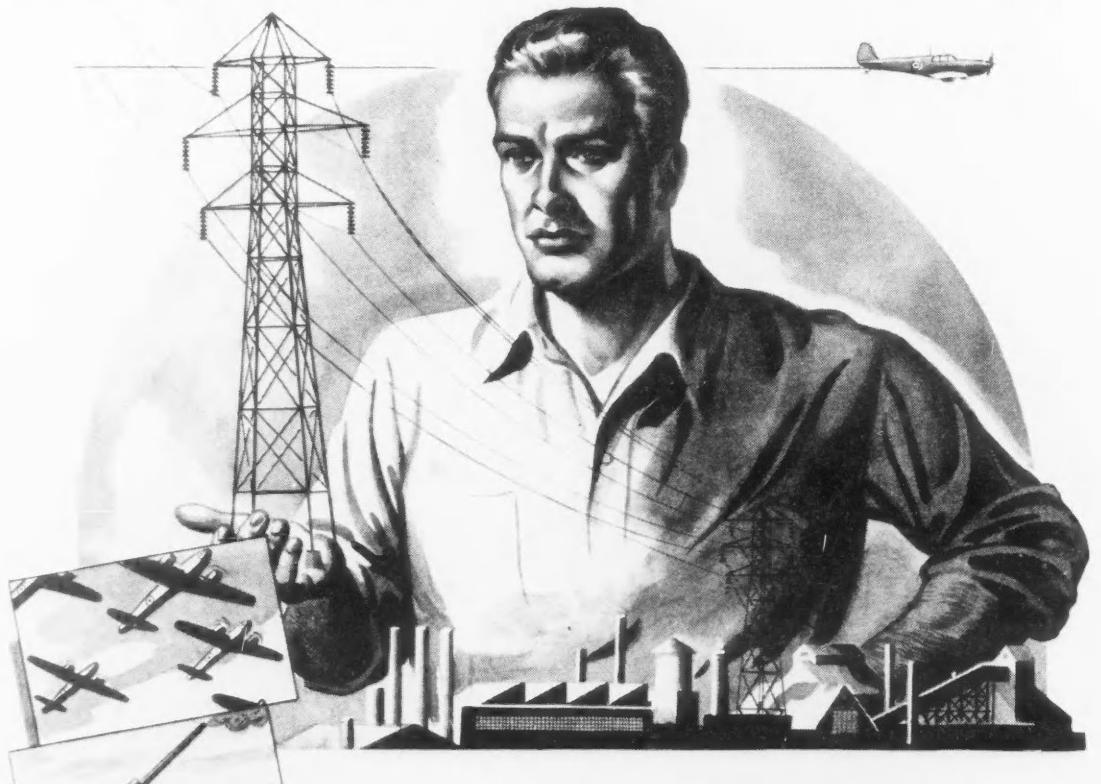
This is where they are, most of them, today and it is a rare tribute to their intelligence. In spite of outward and visible signs to the contrary, they are not leaning to the left. Neither are they enthusiastically accepting the principles of the right.

Our late beloved Governor-General,



Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's ex-Ambassador to Russia, who last week was appointed to the post of Lord Privy Seal in Winston Churchill's revised War Cabinet. Sir Stafford will also be Leader in the House of Commons, thereby permitting the Premier to devote himself to the task of conducting an all-out war.

Lord Tweedsmuir, gave us a message from a mind refined by all the best of England—a message which now seems to reach from beyond to give us support and help and inspiration and guidance. "Let us consider the meaning of this spiritual democracy without which no Constitution, however liberal in form, is more than a tyranny and a bondage. It means—the safeguarding of the personality... It is the human soul which to day is in danger, its integrity and independence. Popular forms of government have no value unless they foster in each individual the power of being himself, of standing squarely on his feet, and of living his life according to a law which is self-im-



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In the British Cabinet shake-up, Major Clement Attlee, above, replaced Lord Moyne as Dominions Secretary. Major Attlee is Deputy . . .



. . . Prime Minister. Anthony Eden, above, retained his post as Foreign Minister in the War Cabinet from which five members were dropped.



Ernest Bevin, above, retained the post of Minister of Labor and National Service in the War Cabinet in which further changes are rumored.



Oliver Lyttelton, above, is one of the new men in the Cabinet. He will be Britain's Minister of State with general supervision over production.

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With t and foun foundations com in Toronto. Scou, in Member \$9,500. quie in life. Al Scouts h service. I has happi who beca to serve i

posed because it is willingly accepted. Its watchword is Plato's 'Life without the spirit of enquiry is not worth living' . . . So long as the sacredness of man's personality is preserved, civilization is secure. This freedom of spirit is what young men must most strictly preserve. They must not take their creed second-hand from any one; . . . it is only by fresh candid thought that they will work out a faith worth having. I would far rather have a young man talk the uttermost nonsense, provided it be his own, than repeat like a gramophone the sagacities of other people. He may be foolish, but it is better to be foolish than to be dead."

Implicit Faith

A very disturbing thing about Germany and Hitler, to those who do not agree with their system of government, is the evidence of the implicit faith of their youth in the rightness of the course they are adopting. If you watch the Hitler youth on parade you will immediately realize that coercion has little or no part in their training. Whatever the situation may have been in the beginning, we can see in their faces unquestioning faith in Germany and the system of which they form a part. In Italy the picture is much the same. In these countries faith on the part of youth is the foundation upon which they have built.

This thought must be constantly borne in mind. The youth of other lands who will be the leaders of tomorrow do believe implicitly in the advantages of forms of government with which we do not agree. Faith and loyalty such as they have can only be opposed by faith and loyalty of a similar kind. If British institutions are to continue, the youth of the Empire must have the same sort of loyalty as is to be found in those dictatorships whose systems of government are so unlike our own. That spirit of sacrifice can only be developed by a clear understanding of all the sacrifice and devotion that has been freely offered in the past to make our Empire what it is. While Germany has been turning out its guns and ammunition and aeroplanes, she has also been busy developing a department of propaganda to sell to the youth of Germany belief in the rightness of their course. With the high ideals for which the British Empire stands, should it not be much easier to develop in the minds of the youth of this country a spirit of faith at least equal to that which is undoubtedly being developed by organized propaganda in other lands?

Ministry of Youth

When is the knowledge of these things going to become so apparent that a Ministry of Youth will spring into being, that youth propaganda will absorb part of the funds and effort presently being largely distributed to less worthy purpose?

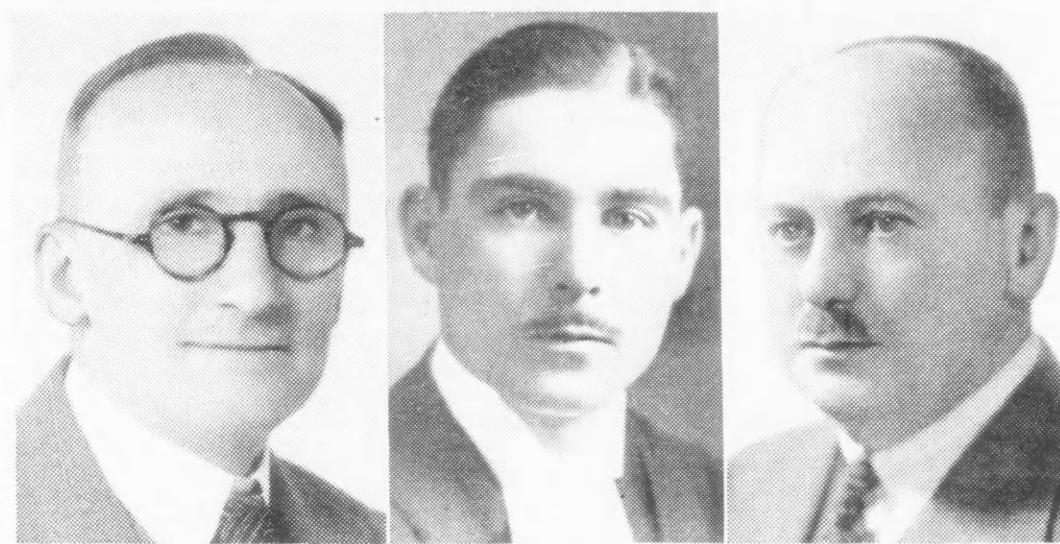
How shall we go about it? Shall we, imitating other breeds without the lion, start our youth goose-stepping at an early age or parading with wooden rifles? What model shall we adopt? This is something that the wisest leaders of youth in our country should be called together to consider the problem. But, for the sake of argument and suggestion, what better youth movement to build upon than the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides? In these two organizations conceived by Lord Baden-Powell and his gallant Lady in the years immediately following the Boer War, we find the design and blue-print clearly drawn in relation to our way of life in Canada.

With the watchword, "Fear God and Honor the King" we have a foundation thought on which all nations could reconstruct their destiny. In Toronto alone we have 13,000 Boy Scouts, in the Dominion, over 100,000. Membership in the Girl Guides is over 69,500. Scouts become intelligent, quick-thinking and devoted men early in life. Already over 600 of the senior Scouts have enlisted for overseas service. In Toronto an amazing thing has happened. The junior Scouts, who because of age were not able to serve in the Army, conceived the

idea of helping their fellow scouts in England, and almost to a boy they have been doing chores and working at odd jobs so they might make money with their own efforts to send overseas. During the last year this has resulted in the almost inconceivable accomplishment of sending one hundred pounds a month to the lads in England and they have called this their "Baden-Powell Chins Up Fund."

Can any better spirit than this be found upon which to diligently and thoughtfully and determinedly build a youth movement in our country? A challenge in the name of Baden-Powell, their founder, has gone out and during the coming year the slogan will be "One hundred thousand boys, one hundred thousand dollars."

The whole Boy Scout movement has closed in behind this gallant gesture conceived by our Toronto boys. Should not this awakening to national consciousness on the part of our boys and girls be seized as the great moment for the birth of Canada's youth movement? Perhaps it is already accomplished and now requires only nourishment and broader recognition.



E. L. PARENT

JAMES J. LYONS

J. A. LABERGE

CAPITAL TRUST ELECT NEW DIRECTORS

Mr. Parent, General Manager and Mr. Lyons, Assistant General Manager, of Capital Trust Corporation have been associated with the Company for many years. Mr. Laberge is prominent in lumbering and financial circles, especially in the north country. He is a resident of Sudbury. All were elected at the Annual Meeting on February 17.

A PERSONAL MESSAGE from Air Marshal "Billy" Bishop



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Modern Rangoon

BY NORMAN HILLSON

Rangoon, at this writing threatened with capture by the Japanese, has grown within a century from a place of comparative insignificance to a metropolis of more than 400,000. It has an extensive harbor, with the annual traffic in rice alone valued at more than £10,000,000. Only about one-fourth of Rangoon's inhabitants are of Burmese origin.

JAPAN'S lightning war has brought her troops dangerously close to Rangoon, capital of ancient Burma, and the evacuation of civilians is being speeded.

It is perhaps an irony of etymology that Rangoon is interpreted in the native dialect as "Yan Kon"—the end of the War. This was the name given to the ancient sacred settlement by the great conqueror Alompra, when he established the former Burmese monarchy in 1753 after a long struggle. He laid the foundations of a new city on the flats of the Hlaing River, and the name has persisted to this day, when Rangoon has become the third seaport of the Indian Ocean, second only to Bombay and Calcutta.

And at this season of the year its extensive harbor is, perhaps, even more busy than the industrial Hoogley, or the docks opposite Cross Island which make for the prosperity of modern Bombay. For Rangoon is the biggest rice port on earth, and this is the beginning of the rice season. The annual traffic is valued at more than £10,000,000 in rice alone.

Here is one of the most imposing of all Eastern cities, a deliberate blend of modern stone and brick houses, with the old time native settlements of wood and plaster. It is perhaps as well that latter day administrations have insisted on building all new property in solid materials, for, up to half a century ago, Rangoon was devastated by fires at distressingly frequent intervals. These conflagrations consumed houses by the thousand in the space of a few hours, and did such a city exist today one can well imagine the devastating effect of incendiary bombs dropped from the air. The modern city of Rangoon has grown within a century from a place of comparative insignificance to a huge metropolis with a population of more than 400,000. It is characteristic of the native Burmese character, which is very retiring and almost mystical that the native inhabitants never took kindly to the big city, for they

are essentially rural contemplative people. In consequence, only about one fourth of the inhabitants of Rangoon are of Burmese origin.

Far in excess of their numbers are the Hindus with about 125,000 souls, and then come the Moslems with 62,000. But, although there is a very large Christian and Chinese population, Rangoon still preserves its character as a centre of the Buddhist religion. Indeed, even to this day, the old Buddhist monasteries occupy large areas in the centre of the modern city, areas which are looked on as sacred by all Burmese.

Pagoda is Solid

But even more outstanding is the wonderful pagoda of Shwe Dagon. This is one of the most remarkable buildings in the world. It is of immense height rising to some 368 feet, which makes its topmost point three feet higher than the Ball and the Cross on the top of St. Paul's cathedral in London. Moreover the general effect of height is enhanced by the fact that the pagoda is perched on the top of a considerable rise of ground. This vast mass of stone, built in the form of a cone, surmounts a sacred tomb somewhere in its depths. But although it has all the appearance of a building, it is quite solid. It has no interior. Its huge walls are covered with gold, which is renewed from time to time by gifts of the faithful. To aid in the decoration of Shwe Dagon is looked on as a real blessing from the god.

Worship at the pagoda is conducted from platforms set beneath the cones which are capable of accommodating thousands of men and women gathered to pray.

Turn from this centre of Burmese religious life and you come to the great quays, some eight or nine miles in extent, facing a broad river, where, in normal times, international shipping jostles for position to get at the rice factories and stores. In the city itself you will find all kinds of modern buildings with first class shops and hotels run on western lines. There are electric trams, and the town provides the terminus for a considerable railway system. The clubs are among the best in the East and there are two Christian cath-



Professor John G. Albright of the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio, and his brother are engaged in an unique industry: they supply the silk used in bomb sights, gun sights, telescopes and microscopes. The silk is obtained from spiders which are "pastured" in a large blackberry patch. The spider is held so as to prevent his cutting the thread and then the silk is wound on reels, about 150 feet to a reel which sell at \$9.00 each.

dards apart from countless temples and mosques.

Open spaces have been laid out as pleasure grounds, and on one of the Maidans there is a race-course which is a favorite form of amusement for the local population. In peace time a brigade of the small Burmese contingent used to be quartered there, but doubtless all this has been changed, for it was announced some time ago that the garrison throughout the country had been considerably reinforced.

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THE LONDON LETTER

The Church Of England As A Farmer

BY P. O'D.

You might not think of the Church of England as being in the farming business. But it is, and in rather large way, a matter of some 265,000 acres even in Western Canada that is considered quite a bit of land. In fact, the Church of England owns it all. A good deal of it is woodland and moorland.

Speaking, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who administer all the other properties for the Church, very little of it. Most of it is farmed by tenants, though the Commissioners are prepared to let and work any of the farms if they are not being properly managed. They have done so in a number of instances.

The Church of England has not been the farming business of set apart to the Church through arrangements in the form of land grants to be administered. Other lands have been bought, sometimes for investment, sometimes for the purpose of rounding out existing pos-

sessions. And the process of increase goes steadily on. Pious persons still leave land to the Church.

On the whole, the Church has been an excellent landlord, judging by the annual reports of the Commissioners to Parliament. It has been farseeing and generous in the amounts it spends every year on repairs and improvements — an average of nearly £90,000. Even with a rental roll of £267,000, that is a munificent allowance. It has proved to be good business.

Very few landowners can afford to spend money so freely on the maintenance and improvement of their land. The Church is in a special and very favored position. It has the capital, and it pays no death duties. Individual Commissioners die, but the Ecclesiastical Commission goes on. The watch-dogs of the Treasury get no chance. There is never a new heir.

When you consider that estates

sometimes change hands two and even three times in the course of a few years, this is a very, very comfortable position to be in. But no one feels much inclined to question the justice of it. The revenues from the Church lands are devoted to the benefit of its clergy. And they, poor men or most of them — certainly need all the assistance they can get.

Rubber Shortage

Such golfers as are left are going about just now with long, sad faces — no more golf-balls, or so few as hardly to be worth talking about. For a long time the supply has been very severely restricted. The man who took a new ball out of its gaudy wrappings on the first tee was regarded by his envious opponents as a pampered pet of fortune making an unseemly display of his wealth. Soon they will feel that they ought to go and tell the police.

The stern order has gone forth that golf-balls, as well as the balls they use for tennis, lacrosse, squash racquets, and the funny sort of hockey English people play on the turf, can henceforward be manufactured only under special license. And no golfer or player of the other games has any illusions as to what the attitude of the Rubber Control Board will be.

Things more necessary and useful than golfballs, even golfers will admit there are a few, are also being severely controlled and in many cases forbidden entirely. Hot-water bottles, for instance. Like golf-balls, they have been getting scarcer and scarcer. Now they, too, are to be licensed, which means that a nice new hot-water bottle will be about as hard to come by as a bottle of Imperial Tokay. However high the national confidence and courage, there are likely to be an awful number of cold feet in this country soon.

And rubber corsets, my dears! This is a subject on which I speak with timid circumspection, but I gather that such "foundation garments" (lovely phrase!) are very popular with Englishwomen. Well, they have been prohibited just like that! Henceforward the dear girls will have to let the contours fall where they may, or sheath themselves in whalebone like their Victorian grandmothers. And I suppose the first thing we know, the supply of whales will also be running out!

All these and other horrors, no rubber aprons, no garden hose, no tobacco pouches, no bathing caps, no rubber matting of any sort! all this we owe to the Little Yellow Brother, who has swarmed like a plague of armed monkeys over the Malayan rubber plantations. Oh, well, it will all go down in the bill, no doubt to be paid in full some day.



Pipe-Major Robert Roy who piped British troops out of besieged Tobruk and continued to play after he had been wounded badly three times.

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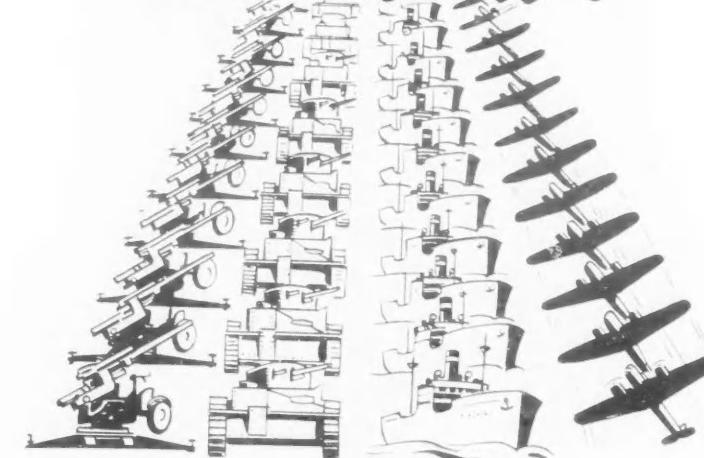
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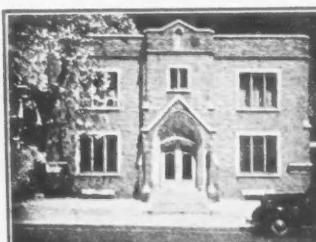
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GREY EMINENCE, by Aldous Huxley. Macmillan. \$5.00.

DURING that surprising literary period which followed the First Great War Aldous Huxley was the wittiest and most widely read of those mordant ghouls who jugged with the bones of our civilization; his goat feet trod the antic hay with an especially engaging lightness. He was immensely learned, which flattered his readers, and his books never failed to include passages which evoked the most delightful sensations of wickedness in them. He was a huge success.

But there was detectable, from the first, an inverted asceticism in this author which has grown from year to year until now, as he approaches fifty, it has supplanted the popular novelist and the wit. The appearance of *Ends And Means* gave us assurance that the metamorphosis was complete. We regret the loss of a

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brilliant and amusing entertainer, but we cannot deny that Mr. Huxley has become something infinitely valuable; he has become one of the most profound thinkers and writers on the problems of our civilization.

The aridity, the folly and the criminality of much of our modern life has driven Mr. Huxley to seek a solution, but as yet he has not found it. But he has found what he believes to be the root of the trouble. The lack of spiritual values in modern life is, he feels, responsible for its lack of direction; the maniacality with which we and our leaders pursue ends of doubtful value by means which will not bear close examination is, he thinks, the result of the loss of balance which inevitably affects any people who desert that power which, for lack of a more convenient title, we term God. And so he has turned to the study of mysticism, as a means by which man may gain some inkling of the Divine, and

so ameliorate his wretchedness and folly.

In *Grey Eminence* Aldous Huxley has written the life of Father Joseph, the Capuchin who was the right hand of Cardinal Richelieu. The book is less a formal biography than a demonstration of the manner in which a man of distinguished spiritual gifts denied the best in himself in order to serve a base cause. Father Joseph, with the best will in the world, prolonged the Thirty Years War for a great part of its duration, because he confused the will of God with the will of the French monarchy. His character is best summed up in the two pet names which his master the Cardinal had for him—Ezéchiel, and Tenebroso-Cavernoso; in his breast the evangelist-zealot was always at a mortal war with the schemer-meddler, and the latter won in the end. The disciple of Benet of Canfield, despite his daily two hours of meditation upon the agonies of the

crucified Christ, was unable to resist the subtle temptations of power-politics. Richelieu was l'Eminence Rouge, but Joseph, the grey-robed friar, was l'Eminence Grise, and perhaps the more powerful of the two.

This book is not easy reading, but it amply repays the effort which it demands. It contains, among other good things, the best exposition of the theory and technique of mysti-

cism which the reviewer has ever seen, for, although Mr. Huxley has no doubts whatever about the validity and power of the mystical approach to God, he does not regard God as in any way a monopoly of the Christian world. The discussion of the Thirty Years War is illuminating, and the parallels which the author draws with the recent events of history are sharp and chilling. It goes without saying that the book contains a few passages in Mr. Huxley's early manner, for he will never forget how to astonish and shock. The description of the possible consequences if St. Fiacre had succeeded in curing Richelieu's hemorrhoids, and the painting which Rubens might have produced of that scene is perhaps the most uproarious scene of conscious humor ever to appear in the life of a holy man.

Good Sense About Peace and War

PEACE BY POWER, by Lionel Gelber. Oxford. \$1.00.

IN RECENT years we have suffered from a dearth of realism in politics and in political theory, and the books which have been published since the outbreak of war, discussing the manner in which we should, eventually, make peace, show how very few of our political theorists are capable of dealing, in an effective manner, with even a nursery squabble. This has led the plain man to the conclusion that political theorists produce nothing but gas and apparently exist on, and in, the same commodity. The plain man knows what he wants in the way of political theory: he wants realism of a type which will lead to effective action, but how often does he get it? Hardly ever. But let him rejoice now, for Mr. Lionel Gelber, one of the most brilliant of Canada's younger men, has exactly what he wants, and offers it for his consideration in *Peace By Power*.

Mr. Gelber is an historian, rather than an economist and he has a very shrewd notion that modern man is rather more like medieval man and the man of Graeco-Roman days than is commonly supposed. Modern man is a very good fellow, but his passion for law and reason is strictly limited. Some nations, however, have shown themselves notably superior in their practise of law and reason to others, and Mr. Gelber considers that this is ample justification for letting them have their way. Other nations have but slight talent for law and reason, and Mr. Gelber thinks that they should be forcibly, but justly, restrained until they learn better manners. Good sense?

Certainly. Just how Mr. Gelber proposes that the United Nations deal with Ger-

many after the war is the substance of *Peace By Power*. He does not put forward any tidy little scheme, he suggests broad principles. He is essentially realistic, and he shows that an impoverished Germany would infect the whole of Europe. But he takes no stock in the facile idea that national humiliation would merely produce a fiercer and more horribly revengeful Germany. He distinguishes sharply between the individual German and the German nation, and he is firm on the point that German arrogance can only be curbed by splitting that country up into its component parts; he is furthermore, quite capable of showing that this is not a backward step, as thinkers of the 'bigger and better' type may believe. Mr. Gelber is opposed to schemes involving United States of Europe, and other utopian pipe-dreams. He wants a return to the Balance of Power, with a strong Anglo-American unity of policy.

Mr. Gelber does not think that his scheme is perfect, but he thinks that it will work, and that it will, at worst, give the world fifty or sixty years of peace. He would also like to see a reconstituted League of Nations, with the United Nations fitting together in it.

This is a refreshing book, for its author knows what he wants, and does not want too much, and he knows how to set about getting it. He also knows that somebody has to be top dog in this world, and sees no reason why we of the United Nations should be timid about taking and holding that position when we can. He writes like an historian, a man of powerful intellect, and a realist. He writes like a man with guts. He writes for the plain man, and there is no doubt whatever that the plain man will listen to him.

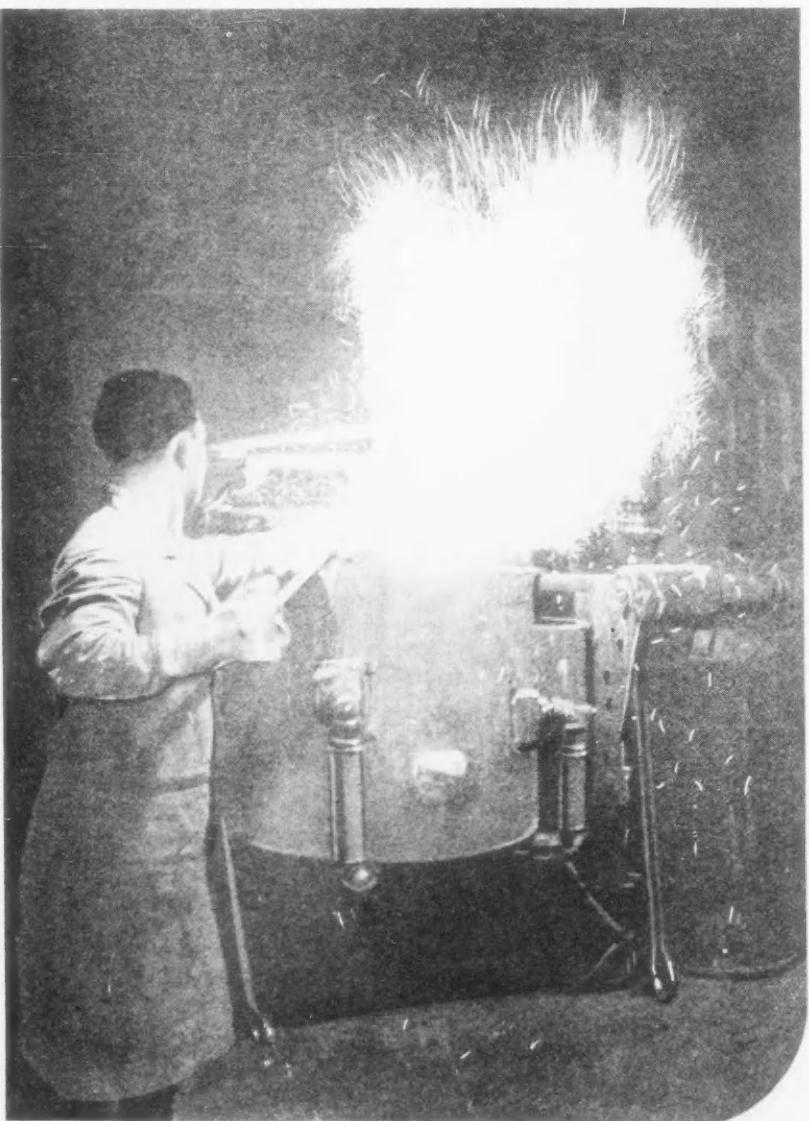
Something About Ourselves

THE UNKNOWN COUNTRY, by Bruce Hutchison. Coward-McCann. \$3.50.

SOME Canadians will find the title of Mr. Hutchison's book a little nettling. Why unknown? Surely Canada is extremely well-known to the whole world? Alas, that is merely one among many illusions which we cherish about our country. It is not at all well-known, and many of us who have lived here all our lives know as little about it as do the Venezuelans.

Here is an unusually good book about Canada. Mr. Hutchison does not take a superior line about his native land, but he can be caustic enough about her many faults. Quite simply and movingly, he loves Canada, but in his love there is nothing of the vulgar, trumped-up emotion which is so often foisted upon us as patriotism. He believes in Canada's future, but he does not think that it is going to become rosy at once, nor does he guarantee that it will ever be precisely rosy, though it may well be bright. And he knows Canada well, which is a thing that not one Canadian in five thousand can say of himself.

In this book we make the familiar



A gas-fired metal-melting furnace containing a five-thousand-ounce charge of sterling silver at the plant of Handy & Harman of Canada Limited, 141 John Street, Toronto.

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Excelsior!

BY STEWART C. EASTON
HIGH CONQUEST, by James R. Ullman. Longmans. \$4.75.

WHY climb Mountains? This question has been asked through the ages by the bewildered many who cannot imagine why such an apparently useless pursuit should have so possessed the minds of a few otherwise intelligent people, that they should be willing to brave every hardship and risk their very lives in their self-imposed task. Surely they do not climb for the sake of a mere show, or for the exercise of muscles which could be adequately hardened with less discomfort and risk? Though Dr. Alexis Carrel insists that the human being should voluntarily seek out hardship for the sake of exercising his adaptive functions, which will otherwise atrophy, few will surely care enough for their health to be willing to take his advice?

Some will find the answers to these questions in this book, which is a comprehensive illustrated history of mountain climbing; others will remain bewildered. But I think Mr. Ullman reaches the heart of the problem when he says that the mountaineer climbs simply because he must; there is within him an urge for the rights which will not be thwarted. But for the student of all life, it is worth while to make the attempt. Mr. Ullman's book will help him. It is better than most books on mountaineering, which are penned by amateurs of words. Mr. Ullman is a professional, and, at the same time, a mountaineer. Only an excessive devotion to the word "virtually" (23 times) mars the recital, and distracts the attention. Aside from this small fault, the book is competent and lucid, and little space is devoted to technicalities. The stories of Everest, Ruwenzori, McKinley, and the Matterhorn, are tense and exciting.

Love of Poetry

THE ART OF READING POETRY, by Earl Daniels. Oxford. \$3.00.

READERS will find Professor Daniels' book admirable when once they have finished his introductory notes. In these, he makes an unsuccessful attempt to cajole a type of person who does not like poetry (probably never will like it) into reading verse for pleasure. The result is only to cheapen the poetry. It is extremely doubtful if anyone who is capable of appreciating fine verse fails to do so for lack of this encouragement.

But when this part of the book is read, the kinds of delights and strokes of judgment appear. Professor Daniels is brief and provocative in manner, impeccable in taste. He quotes numerous poems in his text, some familiar, some seldom encountered, and his comments upon them good and often brilliant. It is doubtful if this book will make any reader of poetry who was not so inclined, but there is no doubt that it will double the pleasure of anyone, already a lover of poetry, who takes it up.

For Fishermen

BY TAOS

WATER, by Leighton Brewster. Longmans, Green. \$3.00.

"...the living creatures we find in nature," says Mr. Brewster, "is more beautiful than trout." To each man his own, his book is in no sense a dry book, and there are few dry fish, though no fisherman could gain new hints from the stories.

Brewer's own search and descriptions of his methods. And those who thrill at the sight of fish even in a photograph, the numbers of these taken by his suffering wife, all excellent. There are fine drawings of fish where the author has unwatered his



fish. Though this book can hardly be considered general reading, it is heartily recommended for all present and would-be fishermen.

Human Interest

PAGEANT OF LIFE, by Lowell Thomas. Longmans, Green. \$3.00.

THIS book follows the scheme of the author's *Pageant of Adventure*, and he describes its contents as 'Tales of Adventure, Romance and Passion'. The book lives up to the promise. Mr. Thomas is one of the most accomplished of living journal-

ists in the discovery of those curious coincidences, macabre happenings, instances of poetic justice, and uncorseted sentimentalism which are called 'human interest stories'. *Pageant of Life* relates such juicy tales as that of the death of the Rector of Stiffkey (clawed by a lion), of William Mellon who was worth fifteen cents (but whose cousin Andrew was worth five hundred millions), and of the inventor of Alpha the Robot, (who was shot by his own creation). It is all true, says Mr. Thomas, and it is so exciting that we really do not care whether it is or not. This is the ideal book for dentists' waiting

rooms, and other spots where the reader must become utterly absorbed in the tales of the great and miraculous world.

Chinese Art

CHINESE FRESCOES, by William Charles White. University of Toronto Press. \$4.00.

THIS handsome volume is the third in a series of studies of the three large Chinese temple frescoes which are among the principal treasures of the Royal Ontario Museum; the frescoes came from South Shansi, and are considered to date from the thir-

teenth century.

The author is at pains to tell us that this book is meant for the intelligent layman, rather than for the expert, and he has done much to smooth the path for his readers. Certainly the book does much to interest us in the ancient and complex civilization of that wonderful people who are now our valued Allies. The letterpress of the book is well organized and clear in its style and the illustrations are many and splendidly reproduced. The volume reflects great credit upon its author, the University Press, and the museum.

"Are women worse than Hitler?" asked Eleanor Violet (issue of February 7) in an article which was her reply to the National Men's Defense League—a British association which is planning "an ambitious program for a postwar fight against the feminine invasion."

NOW, Eleanor, you shouldn't have done it, you really shouldn't. Rushing off into print like that just because a few men in Britain decided something had to be done about the invasion of women into men's territory. You are the weaker sex, you know, you're too vulnerable.

I hate to do this to a poor, weak woman, but you asked for it. You asked a question, and for your own good I'm going to give you the answer.

Take a note of this, first of all. You say, "the foot that rocked the cradle is going to rule the world," and you appear to think that that is a bright, new idea.

As a matter of fact, there have been quite a few times in the history of the world when women have ruled the roost. There was a period in ancient Egypt when women handled all the affairs that men handle today.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Positively Worse Than Hitler

BY FRANK B. ROBINSON

going to the market place, transacting all the business, while the men stayed home and minded the babies. Yes, the women bore the babies, but three days after they were born the women donned their rough, drab, business clothes and went off about their affairs in the world of trade and commerce. The men were weak little fellows, spending a good deal of their time dolling themselves up to look attractive, while the women were great, husky brutes, some of them seven feet tall. Their feet, my dear, would have been a menace to the cradle.

There was another period in modern history when five women dominated Europe. Catherine de Medici, Queen of France; Marie de Lorraine, Queen Regent of Scotland; and her sole heir, her daughter Mary (after-

Don't Rock the Cradle

But you say you have learned it was better for the baby not to rock the cradle. But who taught you that? Who taught you all you know about child-raising, about health, about food values, the importance of vitamins? Who designed your homes, and built them, made the comfortable furniture and artistic furnishings? Who invented the labor-saving devices for the home? Who painted the pictures that adorn the walls? To all these questions, there is only one answer. Men, my dear Violet, men.

You talk of co-operation with the women of other countries by means of "Some sort of mutual benefit societies." Well, well, pink teas to settle international differences. Have you any notion of the problems involved in these differences? I'm serious now, deadly serious. Do you understand the magnitude and variety of these problems? The problems presented by different race cultures, race prejudices, climatic, geographic and natural resource variations? The problems inherent in our economic system itself? The problems presented through mass ignorance, and ignorance and greed in high places? You think these problems can be settled by women "in some sort of mutual benefit societies." Well!

You women have had the vote since 1918, which means that ever since the last war you have had an equal voice with men in regard to the political affairs of the nation. That's

quite a long time. What have you achieved? Precisely nothing. So why the boast that you are going to do something when this war is over.

And why be so proud of women in business? Immediately there comes to my mind the picture of a stenographer, busy with lipstick, nail polish and cuticle remover, and when you ask her to take a letter she can't find her notebook. It's hidden under a fashion magazine. And as for women in factories, surely you know they wouldn't be there but for the inventive genius of men who have so simplified industrial processes that women can perform the routine tasks required. It is men who are the engineers, technicians and production managers. There are no women competent for this work.

That 75%

You say, "first provide decent living conditions, security and peace, then women will work shoulder to shoulder with you, as they have always done, to establish a home." Admirable sentiments, and I rather think that is just what we in the democracies are fighting for. But are you sincere about that? Can we rely upon you to stay home and attend to your work, or will you continue your present practice of running off in the middle of the day to bridge parties, matinees, musicales, tea-cup readings, seances, and what have you? If men did the same thing, that seventy-five per cent of the buying power you mention wouldn't amount to much spending money after all.

Yes, you've wheedled men into the position of accepting the drab duty of paying the rent, the electric light bill, the doctor's bill and the taxes, while you go on shopping sprees with the rest of the income. But don't get too cocky about it. It doesn't have to be that way, a change could be made.

Fickle, unstable woman, the cause of all man's worries since the beginning of time. There was Eve in the Garden of Eden with Adam. "Decent living conditions, a home established

in security and peace." And what did Eve do? She left Adam to do the dishes and empty the garbage (well, empty the garbage, anyway), while she went off on her skulduggery, picking forbidden apples with that beastly snake in the grass, the Serpent. Thus she started the economic troubles with which man has had to contend ever since.

Hitler a menace? Yes, temporarily, but we'll get rid of him. But woman lovely, alluring, desirable, man's eternal menace is here to stay.



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Write Harvey Clow, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Get A Horse! Get A Horse!

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WE'VE been giving a lot of hard thought lately to that noble beast, the horse. So should you now that gasoline rationing no longer is a matter of theory.

The automobile wrought enormous changes in the social structure, but the change was spread over generations. Now it appears we soon must adjust ourselves to the gait of the horse almost overnight.

One of the things we shall regret most is the disappearance of the somnolent horses and moth-eaten carriages from Dominion Square in Montreal where they and their ancient drivers used to wait resignedly for tourists with an urge to be quaint. They probably will enjoy the dignity of permanent positions in the hire of millionaires (if there are any left in Montreal) who have adjusted themselves to horsey's leisurely clip-clop rather than the speed of shining town cars with white walled tires.

And what is to become of all the artists now living in re-habilitated stables? One of these days they may wake up to hear a horse saying, "Move over" and casting glances at them that suggest they are the intruders. Who knows—perhaps the model's dressing room will again revert to its former purpose of storage room for oats and harness?

Only the automobile made it possible for city dwellers to flee the city and get away from it all out in the suburbs. In pre-automobile days the businessman—and his family, of course—lived within walking distance of his office. Deprived of his car today's business man who lives in the suburbs would arrive foot-sore

and weary at his place of business in time to find the rest of the staff knocking off for the day. And then of course there's the servant problem. We have heard intriguing stories of suburban dwellers who have been prodded awake by their wives at unearthly hours of the night and hustled into their cars—"to meet Minnie at the car-line. She's afraid of the dark and says someone had better come and get her, or else—." Will the Minnies of the future be willing to curb their impatience while employers hitch up the horse and buggy? Or will the well-to-do family begin casting speculative glances at the run-down brownstone fronts (inconvenient in layout but centrally located) abandoned by its forebears?

The price of feed will replace discussions of the cost of gasoline. Little Willie's principal task around home will be throwing down straw for the horse, rather than mowing the lawn. And all our gardens will grow with new vigor.

Or is the automobile here to stay?

Well, Why?

Elizabeth Hawes has gone and done it again. She's the American dress designer, perhaps you'll remember, who wrote a book and called it "Fashion Is Spinach." The new book is provocatively titled, "Why Is A Dress?" and Miss Hawes proceeds to tell us.

The book undoubtedly will prove of great value to those who design and make clothes—indeed it may irk the latter considerably. One of the things Miss Hawes advocates is a more factual knowledge of the kind of clothes women actually want to wear. She believes that at present women who buy ready-to-wear clothes are not getting either what they want to wear, or beautiful clothes.

It is a good book for a great many people to read for it presents a working-designer's thoughts—and Elizabeth Hawes does think seriously on the clothes problem.

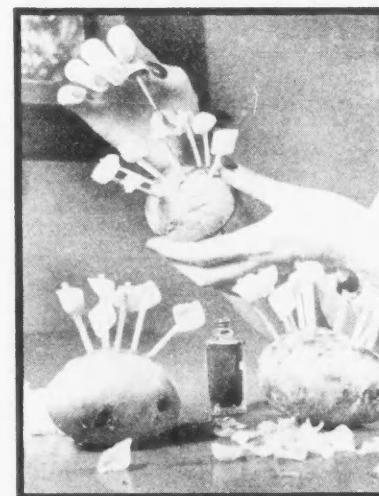
Not all her concern is with the technical side of designing and manufacturing, for she devotes more than half the book to the need for psychological understanding and study of women, and to evaluating the contribution which an artist's background yields in the business of designing clothes.

"Women want to wear what they do because of what goes on in their heads. Their size and shape have practically nothing to do with the problem of dressing them. For this reason it is imperative for a designer to recognize individual psychological types," says Miss Hawes. Then with a casual bow of acknowledgement in the direction of Flugel's "The Psychology of Clothes," she proceeds to tell how we fit, psychologically speaking, into our clothes. What's more, she names well-known women as examples. Greta Garbo is the "resigned type" which regards wearing clothes as a sad inevitability. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is classified as "unemotional" in her attitude toward clothes. She just takes them for granted. The Duchess of Windsor is the supported type, according to Miss Hawes. "These are the ladies who are best pleased by tight or stiff clothes... She must have them so tight in order to feel them that she likes them a little uncomfortable." Lynn Fontanne is held up to public view as the rare "sublimated type." She is gay, sympathetic, and intelligent, and the same words apply to her clothes—all this, according to the author despite the fact that her shoulders slope, her stomach is too large, and she's over sixty.

If you regard clothes as something more than a covering and a means of warmth, you should find this book interesting reading. (*The Macmillan Company of Canada*, \$2.75.)



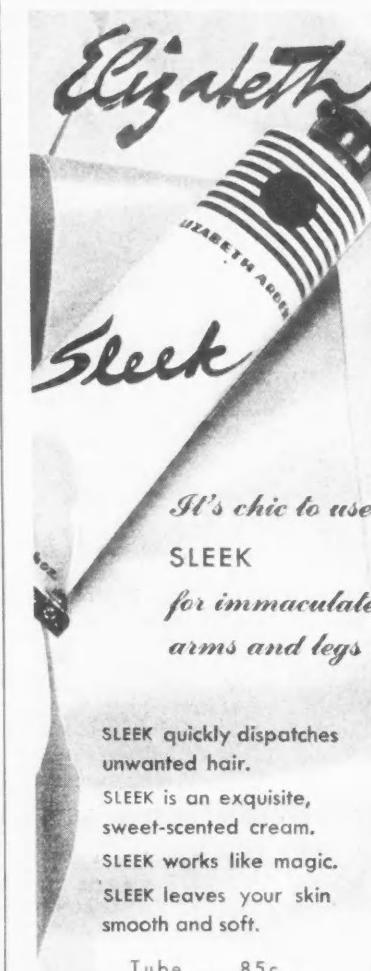
"Good enough to eat" is literally true of some of the colorful costume baubles now adorning dresses.



They are made of macaroni, sometimes painted with nail polish.



Macaroni in many shapes and colors painted and pierced for stringing.



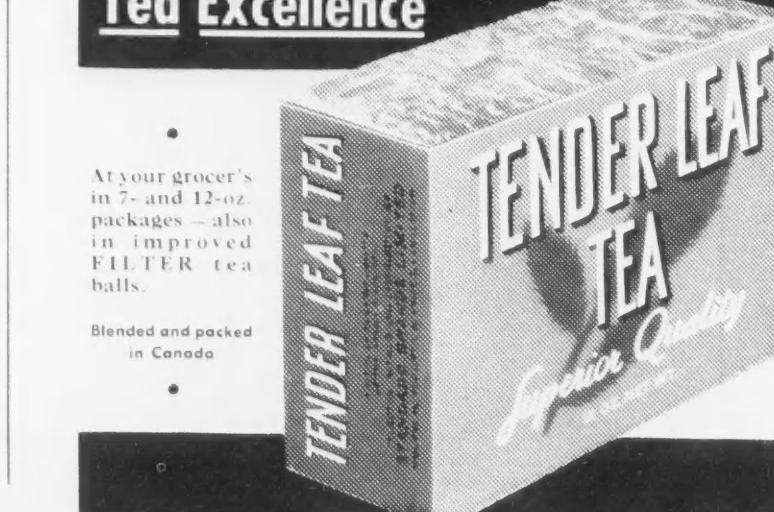
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VILNA, capital of Lithuania, has been through many hectic vicissitudes in our time, but is sure of permanent remembrance in musical history because one of the greatest of all violinists, Jascha Heifetz, was born there in 1901. When he gives a recital like that at Eaton Auditorium last week there is nothing left for the musical commentator to do but forget that he is a critic, and tell about it as a reporter in the best language he can muster.

The only complaint I ever heard about Heifetz was from an old gentleman who protested because the violinist refused to smile at his audience and accepted applause nonchalantly. But detachment is part of his nature, and accounts in a measure for the spell he invokes by intense concentration. Triumphs began when he was a child. The son of a violinist, he graduated from the Vilna Conservatory at the age of eight. In the following year (1910) he passed the entrance examinations of the Imperial Conservatory at St. Petersburg with the highest marks recorded up to that time. Of the brilliant pupils from all parts of the world who studied there under Leopold Auer he was to become the greatest.

He was so much immersed in musical studies in early childhood that as a lad of sixteen he was in other matters like a boy of twelve. I. E. Suckling, who managed his first concert at Massey Hall in the season of 1917-8, told me that the lad's difference was amazing in comparison with the up-and-coming manners of sixteen-year-olds in America. Someone had given him a big jackknife, with plenty of blades and gadgets, such as little boys adore, and the young Jascha was so fascinated that he wished to show it to everybody. But on the platform with his violin tucked up his chin, he was the finished artist playing with superb maturity of style and a profound emotional concentration that left childhood far behind. As the years have

gone on this concentration has become more and more profound and his technical mastery more ethereal.

It has been well said of Heifetz that his greatest merit is that he maintains perfect balance between interpretation and technique. With unsurpassed resources in the latter field he never goes in for display. On the other hand he never overdoes the pensive quality in interpretation, but gives a straightforward full-voiced rendering of what the composer wished to convey. His lightness of touch is entrancing but however delicate, is always firm and sure. I never heard anything more exquisite than his rendering of his own transcription of the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The composer's mind was dwelling on fairies when he conceived it, and the fairies were there when Heifetz played it. Similarly in Prokofieff's Larghetto, his delicacy of touch eluded description. "Masks" from the same composer's "Romeo and Juliet" music was almost as fascinating. Prokofieff's experimentalism is amazing. Not only do Shakespeare and nursery tales inspire him, but in 1937 he composed a choral cantata with text from the writings of Lenin, Stalin and Marx. I hope my curiosity to know what the latter work

is like may be allayed some day.

Heifetz brought with him a pianist of rare gifts in Emanuel Bay, and he needed one. The Mozart Sonata No. 8 makes equal demands of both instruments and together they gave an exquisite and intimate rendering. In absolute contrast from a period standpoint was the Richard Strauss Sonata in E flat, full of the lyric passion which marks songs like "Serenade" and "Cecilie." In this the pianist was brilliant and in the strenuous passages the glorious tone of Heifetz was never forced though always impassioned. It was good to hear after many years Max Bruch's fine, dignified and melodious "Scottish Fantasy."

Elgar's "Enigma"

In last week's concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra the program was selected by the players themselves and made up of numbers they themselves enjoy. The most elaborate work chosen was Elgar's "Enigma Variations." If we set aside the first of the "Pomp and Circumstance" marches, the appeal of which is patriotic rather than musical, this is the most popular of all his compositions; is second to none of them in beauty, brilliance and distinction. It is 43 years old and for sensitive listeners its charm renews itself with each fresh hearing—that is, if it is well played, and it was superbly rendered under Sir Ernest MacMillan. This is as it should be, for into this tribute to those he loved best, Elgar put the warmest feelings of his heart. Ettore Mazzoleni provided the most illuminative program note on the work that I have read, in which all enigmas, if any exist today, were cleared up. But even for listeners who do not bother about their special significance, the Variations are beautiful to listen to as absolute music. While the first, in which Elgar reveals his profound love for his wife, and the 14th and last in which he depicts his own grandiose aspirations, are the most important in a biographical sense, there are others I like better, for instance "Nimrod," in which he typifies a friend, A. E. Jaeger, who used to rise to oratorical heights in discussing the grandeur of Beethoven.

The rest of the selections were appealing also. Wagner's always lovely "Siegfried Idyll," the fourth of the Overtures Beethoven composed for "Fidelio," Prokofieff's deliciously ingenuous "Peter and the Wolf," and Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings. A work of similar order, the fourth Brandenburg Concerto, was heard on the previous night in the broadcast "Harpsichords and Strings" from the music room of Upper Canada College in which Mr. Mazzoleni as conductor and Arnold Walter at the keyboard have given delight to music lovers throughout Canada since the New Year. On both occasions the soloist was Gordon Day, a young flutist, whose beauty and



Joseph Szigeti, who plays with the Toronto Symphony on Tues., March 3.



James Cagney, who appears in "Captains of the Clouds", the film built around the exploits of the R.C.A.F.

steadiness of tone and fine intuitions were demonstrated.

A New Russian Work

A novelty was played the other night by the Conservatory String Quartet in the form of a Suite by the modern Russian, Nicholas Tchemberdzky. He was born in 1903 and is three years older than Shostakovich, though the latter seems to have influenced him. He has plenty of melodic inspiration and abundance of fire, and now that I have grown accustomed to playing the game with composers in respect of mixed tonalities, I found the work fascinating. It would add to the picturesqueness of the printed program if the various tonalities were listed in connection with modern works; as for instance "Quartet in A major, B flat minor, C sharp, E major and G minor." That surely would make any audience sit up and take notice.

The Conservatory Quartet, with its present personnel, Elie Spivak, Harold Sumberg, Cecil Figelski and Zara Nelsova, all fine soloists, is a splendid chamber ensemble that works together in almost perfect unity. Its brilliance and efficiency were demonstrated not only in the Tchemberdzky Suite, extremely difficult, but in a superb rendering of the Beethoven "Harp Quartet."



Here Phyllis Calvert and Robert Donat are seen as they appear in "The Young Mr. Pitt", British film built 'round the great War Minister.

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THE FILM PARADE

The Changing Comic Strip

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT TOOK me a long time to realize that comic strips were no longer meant to be comic. I kept glancing at them, expecting a punch line at the end of each strip or at least a general slapping-down with a distribution of stars all round. It came to me only gradually that these strangely scribbled creatures were really meant to be Fictional Characters with life-lines extending backwards and forwards through endless editions. They weren't supposed to hand you a laugh. They were meant to excite your sympathy and interest. And you couldn't even hope to follow them unless you devoted at least an hour every evening to their lives, adventures and increasingly moral destinies. It got pretty fatiguing after a while and I gave them up at last. Comic strips weren't fun any more, they were home-work.

The fact was that the whole field of comic strip technique had shifted leaving me stranded in the past. Comic strips have always lived by violence. But there is a world's difference between a comic-strip character who merely for the hell of it cracks one of his fellow creatures over the head with a plaster vase, and the Space Emperor type who disintegrates his enemies with proton rays, out of a passion to save humanity. The new comic strip character has no time for comedy. He is grim and boding and strictly Wave of the Future.

Still there was the screen, where old-fashioned comic strip characters flourished for a while. Popeye, though a strong moralist, was always good-natured about it and certainly funny. "Blondie" was at least meant to be funny in a small domestic way. But now Blondie seems to have disappeared for good and Popeye has been finally superseded by Superman.

Superman represents the current and the obvious stretched to the final extremity of the grotesque; but nobody laughs at him. He is muscular and immense, he has a jutting jaw and no back to his head. His neck

depressing place—he had scarcely any footage left for his corollary that what we need is comedy. There are some knockabout scenes in the beginning, with lots of smashed eggs and people being pushed into swimming pools. But once the hero tackles his research problem it's nothing but flop-houses, hobo-jungles, sweat boxes, chain gangs, and misery, misery, misery. (There is also Miss

Veronica Lake however if she happens to be your dish—she isn't mine.)

Anyway Mr. Sturges makes it finally and depressingly clear that what we need is comedy. Only he shouldn't have called his picture *Sullivan's Travels*. He should have called it "Brother, Where Art Thou?"

LU COSTELLO may be an old-time burlesque gagster but he makes me laugh and that's all I ask. Maybe it's one of the few cheering signs of the times that he and his partner are doing very well in them. I can't remember any of his gags in *Ride 'Em Cowboy*, but I remember his face and his fat agitated gait and his universal consternation. As an old-fashioned antidote to Superman and *Sullivan's Travels* he is superb.

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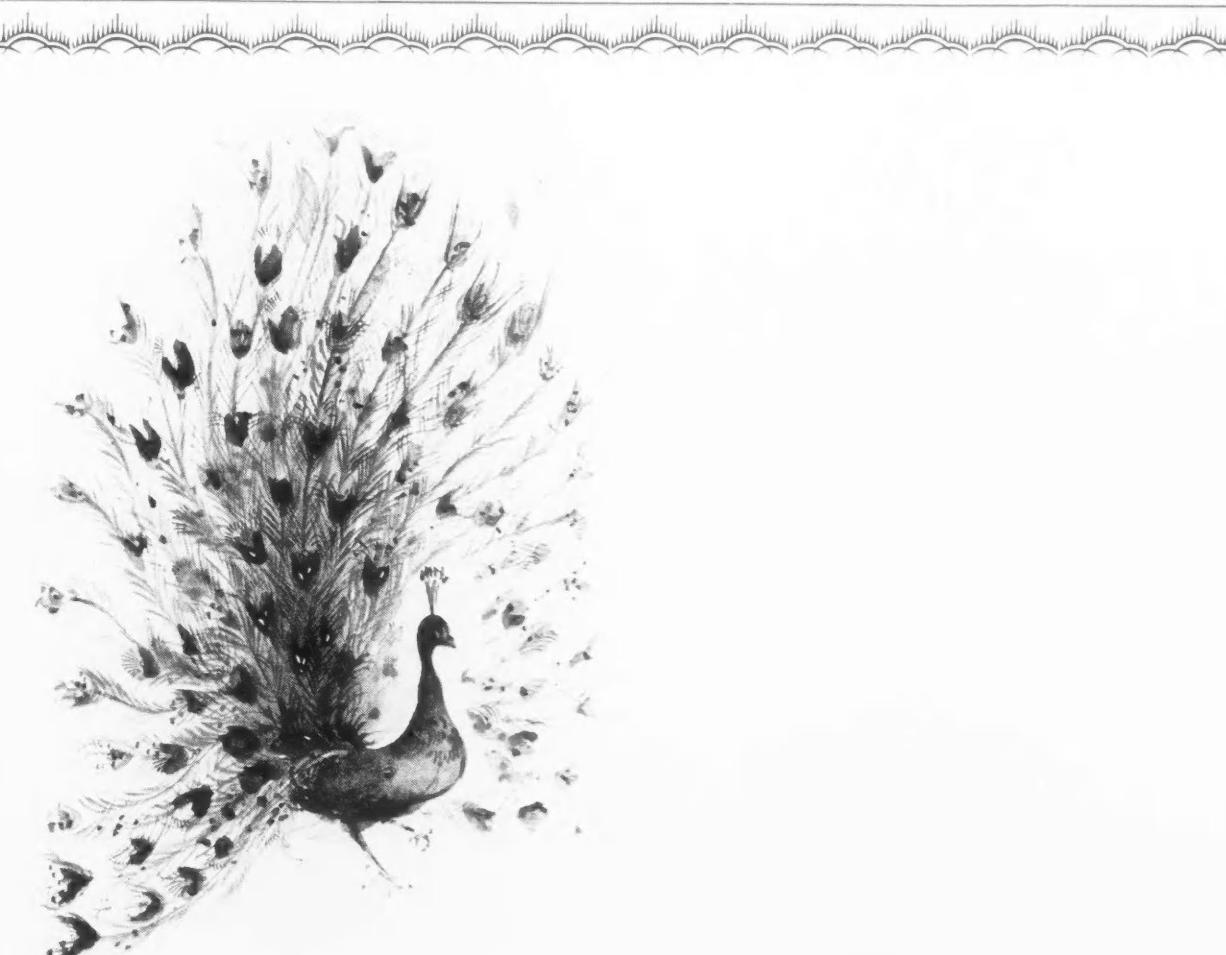
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This drawing of "The Longshoremen" is an excellent example of the exceedingly personal observation of Miller Brittain of Saint John, N.B., one of Canada's most interesting younger artists. While obviously influenced by Gropper, Mr. Brittain has his own feeling about humanity and an immense skill in exhibiting character in such little things as the hang of a trouser leg and the loose clutch of a hand on a pipe.



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Simpson's

PERHAPS you've been wondering about the future fate of lipsticks and shuddering at the thought of having to resort to such makeshifts as beet juice and other primitive and fleeting methods of obtaining rosy lips. Beet juice, we suppose, is all right in its own place which is we are firmly convinced rightfully on a vegetable plate, but we doubt whether it has the stamina or indelibility we have come to expect of lip coloring. No one seems to have done much research on the matter and hurray for us—it now seems that the cosmetic qualities of the pride of the root-house can remain in the realm of pure speculation without any of us being worse off. A fact that doubtless will make us all very happy, indeed, especially those who would feel practically nude without lipstick. If lipsticks had disappeared we should not have been at all surprised to have seen the return of the harem veil.

We may soon find it difficult to buy lipsticks in those fancy and ornamental holders which are such a pleasure to whip out of the handbag and use with a flourish. The government wants to conserve metal and isn't inclined to look upon its use for such purposes with indulgence. So keep the old containers they probably will have to remain in service for quite a long time to come.

But what about them when the lipstick has been used down to the last smidge? You buy a re-fill. Some of these are in the shops now and are marvels of ingenuity. We saw one of these not long ago. It's contained in a small transparent viscose tube. And so you won't get your fingers sticky and plastered with the stuff, it's wrapped in transparent material which peels off neatly once the stick is anchored in its permanent case. If you perform the operation with precision the stick isn't likely to become unfastened and make an unholy mess inside the handbag. There's a little flange business inside the permanent tube to hold it firmly.

Tips to the teens from Gale Storm, young starlet—discourage wrinkles by patting cold cream around eyes.

Come to think of it, there isn't any good reason why you should bother your pretty head with all this. The simplest way of doing it is to take the lipstick case to the place where the re-fill is bought, and then let the person behind the counter wrestle with the problem of getting it inserted. They say it's quite a simple operation—so why not let them prove it?

One phase of the situation that should please anyone with an eye for saving a penny here and a penny there is the fact that re-fills, being less expensive than lipstick plus case, will cut the lipstick overhead very substantially. It's an ill wind—and all that sort of thing.

BY ISABEL MORGAN



Brush after powdering to prevent the "flour barrel" look. Always remember to brush up—never down.



Gale taps her newly made-up lips with her powder puff to set the color and make the lipstick stick.

ers—or those attractively colored little "guest" puffs which can be used once and then thrown away.

Gale Storm, the young starlet whose pictures illustrating complexion care are shown on this page, is seen using one of the favorite tools of the Hollywood stars. It's a soft long bristled brush to be used after powdering.

You will see too, that she uses ice on her face after it has been cleansed to close the pores and make it feel firm and pleasant. Some authorities do not advise the use of ice on the skin. However, perhaps you will notice that Gale wraps the ice cube in a piece of cleansing tissue so that

A brush on the brows and grooming is done. Brush smooth, then up and into a straight natural even line.

The ice does not have any direct contact with the skin—and she uses it quickly so that the skin does not have a chance to become chilled.

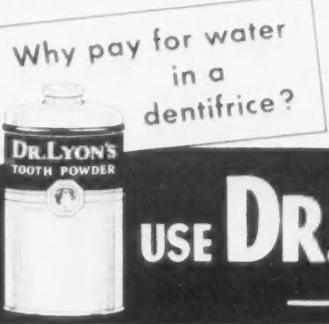
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Matched for price, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder outlasts tooth paste two-to-one. Get it at your nearest drugstore.



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Blue gabardine, one of Spring's pet fabrics, tailors into a box pleated skirt with a collarless jacket with a snugged-in waist and four pockets.



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MANY Canadians will remember the night some years ago when a Toronto girl by the name of Elizabeth Sutherland stood on the stage of a theatre in her home town and was awarded a prize of a trip to England and an introduction to Alexander Korda in a contest to discover dramatic talent.

Elizabeth did go to England. She eventually met Alexander Korda. She actually played in several moving pictures. She acted in a series of television plays. English audiences saw her in "Lady Fanny" and "The Women." In the latter play she dyed her black hair blonde.

A year and a half ago, the war compelled her return to United States. She appeared in the Broad-

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

Clever Canadian Girls in the Big Time

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

way production "The Wookey" until the entry of the United States into the war closed the show.

Now, in the mails from New York, there has come the news that Elizabeth is to play her first big radio role as the feminine lead in Mignon Eberhart's "The Dark Garden," the current Mystery Man program packed with slow poisonings, com-

plicated murders and many suspects. Good luck to the clever little actress from Hart House Theatre!

IN THE same New York mail there was more news about the talented Judith Evelyn, of Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver, whose photograph appeared in *Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, PM*, the *New York Times* in the same month following her success in "Angel Street." The New York critics said of Judith: "She is the one bright spot on Broadway this season."

Not many Canadians know that in addition to her stage success, Judith is playing in the radio show, "Helpmate," Mondays through Fridays at 9:30 a.m. She is Grace Marshall in the radio play.

A booklet issued by the CBC recently said that Judith Evelyn had received her acting apprenticeship through radio opportunities given by the CBC. Now whatever the CBC has done to encourage Canadian talent, Judith Evelyn wasn't one of them. Long before Judith went into radio (and it was over CFRB she received most of her opportunities in radio) she had much experience on the stage, both in Canada and in California.

Judith was guest star on "Armstrong's Theatre of Today" last Saturday noon.

She was born in South Dakota, raised in Winnipeg, went to London in 1937, made 39 recordings there and played on the stage with Edward Everett Horton, Ben Lyon and Vic Oliver, and later went to Paris to broadcast from there. When war broke out, the British chased her back to this side of the water—a passenger on the "Athenia," sunk by the Nazis.

THAT brings us to a third girl from Canada who has made good in international entertainment circles. She is Inez Lampe, the former Sue Hastings Marionette actress, who for many months was heard on the Canadian airwaves broadcasting from Windsor in a children's program. In private life she is the wife of Lieut. Eric Gibbs, formerly of the *Toronto Star*, now press relations officer in the Canadian Army who has been stationed at Canada House, London, since the outbreak of war. Incidentally, Inez played in Clare Boothe's "The Women" when it toured the provinces of England.

THOUGHTS from a bed of flu: four days in bed makes a fellow all the more grateful for radio . . . how wonderful it must be for chronic invalids . . . to think that I can stretch out my hand, without looking, and tune in Frank Black and his NBC orchestra, and Fred Waring's half a hundred men and Gladys Swarthout singing "I love New York in June" . . . I do wish R. B. Farrell, of Ottawa, wouldn't be so ponderous and so eloquent . . . what really happened to Prime Minister Mackenzie King's Victory Loan speech? . . . was it recorded and did the engineer put the same side on twice? . . . or was I feverish at the moment? . . . it was interesting to see Stanley Maxted in "49th Parallel" as a radio announcer . . . Ian Smith, CBC producer, is now serving with the R.C.A.F. Ferry command . . . wonder how William Strange likes his new job as Lieut.-Commander in the Canadian Navy? . . . what did that lady mean when she wrote to this space complaining that we hadn't mentioned Alexander Chuhaldin's Melodic Strings lately? . . . we think he's wonderful, and have often said so . . . wonder what happened to John Raleigh, author of "Behind the Nazi Front" who was last heard of in Darwin, on Australia's north coast . . . Rudy Vallee will look so nice in the uniform of an honorary Navy Flying Cadet . . . didn't you think Lieut. Robert Montgomery did a good

job on the first "This is War" program? . . . Jimmy Stewart, by the way, is now a captain . . . salute to Joseph Clark, of the Public Relations staff of the Air Force and Army, for getting radio shows into training camps. . . . Kate Smith has introduced a new feature into her program, honoring some person each week for special war services. . . . Sergeant Alvin York, America's ranking hero of World War No. 1, was on the air last Sunday with a plea to today's doughboy . . .

THE tenth of a series of handsome little booklets issued by the CBC has just come to hand, and after reading that the total income of the CBC was approximately fourteen million dollars in the past five years, it was easier to understand how they afforded the cost of these 10 booklets which have been received in rapid succession, one a week, for the past 10 weeks.

There can be little doubt that the CBC has done a good publicity job in the preparation of these booklets. Artistically, they are a triumph, too. Spread over the past five years, about two a year, printed on cheaper stock and in about 100 times greater quantity, these booklets would have achieved the finest sort of public relations for the CBC.

But coming as they have, all in a lump, some listeners have expressed criticism at spending so much money in wartime. One lady we know described the booklets as "the greatest extravagance" she has seen for some time.

Whether or not such criticism is justified, these booklets have been interesting. The final one particularly. It describes the organization and finance of the CBC, and discloses the fascinating item that last year the CBC took in \$3,140,000 in license fees alone. That doesn't include another \$940,000 from commercial programs (that figure is gross; costs to be deducted). How much money do you suppose the CBC spends on programs—\$1,722,000 in the past year. It's more than likely salaries of program directors etc., are included in that figure for there isn't an item for salaries elsewhere. Wire charges alone cost the CBC \$726,000 in the same period. Engineering costs were \$746,000. Administration costs reached \$179,000. The Commercial department cost \$98,000, while for press and information \$61,000 was spent.

THERE are exactly 657 people on the staff of the CBC. Some of them are women. In addition to the women who supervise women's and children's programs, the CBC has recently added to their staff two women announcers whose voices have created interesting comments from listeners. (One day we'll give more space to these women announcers, tell you who they are and what people think about them).

Getting back to that CBC staff of 657 people . . . a great many of them received their early training with

private radio stations, and according to President Glen Bannerman's report to the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Montreal recently, the way the CBC and American networks have attracted musicians, vocalists and announcers away from private stations by offering better opportunities and higher salaries is creating headaches for the private radio industry. From 27 stations 18 announcers and 15 engineers have gone to the CBC or to U.S. networks since 1937.

Not many people appreciate how valuable a service the private radio stations are rendering Canada these days. Glen Bannerman told the Montreal convention that during the past 12 months the private stations donated time worth \$760,291 to various government, patriotic, charitable and religious broadcasts. Twenty-seven stations reported that they had broadcast a total of 808 programs for universities, colleges and schools in a single year. Sixty-one announcers from 27 stations have joined the armed forces. More than five thousand dollars has been raised for British Relief through the sale of a Winston Churchill booklet.

DON'T ever let it be said again that private radio stations in Canada don't give artists a chance to break into broadcasting. There are some 85 radio stations in Canada; 10 of them are owned and operated by the CBC; 62 of them are members of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

One day recently Glen Bannerman sent out a questionnaire to his member-stations on this matter of talent.

Twenty-seven stations replied that between December 1, 1940 and December 1, 1941, they auditioned 1,756 vocalists, 142 orchestras, 654 instrumentalists, 1,370 announcers, 91 newscasters, 103 sports commentators and 562 dramatic talent.

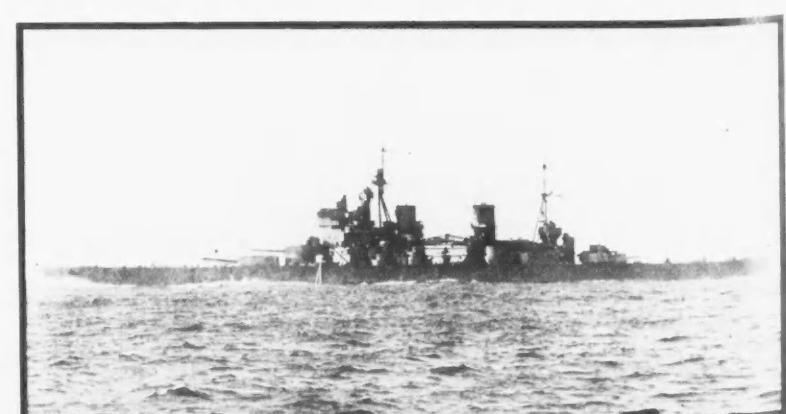
During the same period, 567 vocalists, 311 instrumentalists, 109 orchestras, 177 announcers, 51 newscasters, 42 sports commentators, and 306 dramatic talent were broadcast for the first time over these 27 private stations.

NOW for chatter: the CBC will shortly launch a series of seven broadcasts on "Our wartime health" . . . the Canadian singer Louise King recently sang on the Roy Shields show. . . . Alexander Phare did a remarkably fine job writing the Victory Loan commercial announcements. . . . "Target for Tonight," a production of the CBC, provoked a barrage of favorable comment. . . . "Treasure Trail" originated from Manning Pool, Toronto, recently, and was well received. . . . Harry Sedgwick, managing director of CFRB, was mainly responsible for bringing "Vox Pop" to Uplands Training Station . . . we like the "Musical Music Box" program on Thursdays just after Bing Crosby . . . didn't Mickey Rooney do a swell job for Bing for two weeks? . . . Paul Muni was star of the second "This is War" series, one of the finest of the war productions from United States. . . . Cecil Brown's war broadcasting from the Far East has been something to write home about . . . the CBC broadcast 300 original plays written by Canadians this past year. . . . I liked Rex Bell's new program on the air in which he showed how modern songwriters steal from the old masters.



"First Love"

If this exquisite pattern is yours by choice or gracious gift, preserve its delicate beauty and soft lustre by following the advice of its makers—International Silver. They recommend Silvo, the bland polish which removes every trace of dimness or stain gently, quickly—safely! Use it on all your silverware to bring back that shining glory which was the designer's dream.



Britain's newest and mightiest battleship the "Duke of York" which carried Prime Minister Winston Churchill to his recent conferences with President Roosevelt. She is a sister ship of the "Prince of Wales" which was bombed and sunk by the Japs with the "Repulse" in the China Sea.

THE OTHER PAGE

"Thank You Too Much!"

BY LESLIE ALLEN

left the Old Country, so inhibited by an older sister's injunctions, so frightened by the mere thought of offending, that she was afraid to do or say anything that was in the least original.

In other words, Lassie was not a child as Canadians know children. Lassie was a pale carbon copy of imperfect blueprints on how to be a lady, even though you're only ten.

It's quite a task to make a child out of a lady.

THE wife and I laid down a few simple rules with regard to Lassie, as follows:

1. Never mention Scotland or the war in her presence.

2. Don't treat her as though she's something special. Act as though she's always been with us.

3. Don't be "jovial" and "sympathetic."

4. Let on you never heard of that fool saying, "Children should be seen and not heard."

5. Get her some rough and tough Canadian playmates.

6. Let the festive board be festive, and not an occasion to show off "good" manners that are often so very bad.

7. Don't "lecture."

It was the complaint of the authors of "Thank You Twice" that Canadians always expected profuse thanks for every little thing they did. Lassie must have been brought up in a more genteel atmosphere. We didn't have to expect thanks from Lassie; we got it. The first week she was with us (and this is not an exaggeration) the only five words she spoke were: "Yes, thank you" and "Yes, please." There was also "No, thank you," but

and was obviously weeping. Something told me it was not weeping for home. As gently as I could, I pulled the covers back. There was ten-year old Lassie with an ugly scratch on her cheek. Our young demon had made to kiss her, then scratched her. I was furious! This time, I made up my mind, Baby was going to get what was coming to her.

But intervention came from a curious quarter.

"She . . . she didn't mean it," said Lassie, between sobs.

So! The kid had good stuff in her! Suddenly, it came over me. This was one of the children who was making Britain's fame undying. I motioned the wife out of the room, and left myself. The last thing I saw was Baby smothering Lassie with kisses, and saying she was "sowy."

THE first two weeks went by uneventfully. Lassie didn't seem to be having any more crying spells. The one thing in which we interfered was to set a morning aside each week in which Lassie must write home to her mother and father. On a morning I'll never forget, after I had instructed Lassie to write her letter home, I found her out in the front playing with the neighbor's children. Hiding my glee as best I could, I sternly bade her to her task. The medicine was taking effect. It wasn't

that Lassie didn't want to write her adored parents; it was that she had suddenly discovered a child's meaning of time.

From then on, thank goodness, Lassie went from bad to worse. She forgot to say "thank you" and "please" sometimes. She took second helpings. She gave Baby back as good as she got. She played games for "keeps," and not as though they were duties to be performed. She didn't come out of the water the moment I told her swimming was over. She'd often have to be called two or three times for meals. She even got into a fight, and came off what was coming to her.

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Everyone said what a change had come over her. They marvelled that she had lost her shyness in some degree, that she was getting Scotch roses in her cheeks, and that her little form was filling out. My wife and I didn't marvel a bit; we knew that the lady had grown into a child.

We have a feeling that Lassie will now stand on her own two feet, that she won't be afraid to offend persons who don't mean anything to her anyway. And we have a further feeling that, while we may have given Lassie something, she gave us a lot more.

She showed us you can teach children to be what so many grown-ups consider horrible, and we consider delightful: namely, just normal.



The assurance that you'll write, eases the pang of parting — and prevents estrangement through long absences.

Let the measure of your love and devotion be reflected in your choice of letter-paper.

You'll be proud of your letters when you use Cameo Stationery. It is made in correct sizes for ladies and gentlemen and it is surprisingly inexpensive. Buy it in the box or by the quire.



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VIROL enriches the diet and helps to fortify the system. VIROL is recommended to help build a sound constitution.

I KEEP my left arm straight, my wrists Are flexible, my torso twists;
My eye is on the ball, my head Is down, my weight distributed;
I let my body follow through Just as I am supposed to do
And after rehearsing everything I take a perfect rhythmic swing
And watch the ball sail gracefully A good two inches from the tee!

MAY RICHSTONE.

we didn't count that, as she only spoke those words when she was offered a second helping. Lassie had obviously been coached to turn down every second helping, whether she wanted it or not. As we were used to children who ate everything in sight, and then asked for more, her refusals bothered us quite a little.

MY CHIEF concern with Lassie, whom I had come to love as a daughter in a short space of time, was that she was so darned polite! Which means she wasn't normal. Show me a polite child, and I'll know she's either snobbish or repressed, and Lassie was anything but high-hat. In fact, I used to call her "little mouse," to myself.

And Lassie never did anything wrong. If we told her to be back for dinner at five o'clock, at five minutes to five she'd have left her play, and be sitting patiently, with hands folded, waiting for the eats. Now, what child in its right senses ever is on time for anything? And to leave off a game or a swim without being told! I ask you!

I recall with dismay an incident of the first week that shook my wife and me to our boots. Lassie had been given the same room with our Baby. We had thought this would make her feel more at home. But Baby had four-year-old ideas. Like all healthy children she was curiously belligerent at times. This night I went in to kiss both the children. Lassie had her head under the covers,

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Your bag is a cherished possession . . . precious as a diplomat's pouch. Choose it carefully from these handsome but hardy leathers . . . pigskin from England, python and calf in Canadian designs. Just three from EATON'S fine collection of handbags.

Bags, Main Store, Main Floor

A—Pigskin—underarm style with calf binding in light brown, zippered top; English import \$10.00.

B—Python—top-handle bag with gilt clasp; fittings and lining in brown corded rayon \$25.00.

C—Calf—over-shoulder bag with broad strap, pouch style with zippered top; brown or black \$8.50.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 28, 1942

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Prospects for Restoration of the Gold Standard



This is Nathaniel Allworth Beach of 52 Beatty Avenue, Toronto, who has been chosen as typical of the 45 Canadian Y.M.C.A. supervisors who are in England. Known as "Panzer Pete", Beach is 33 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He spent 5 years as a Y.M.C.A. supervisor in London, Ontario, and during that time passed through the University of Western Ontario on a fellowship. After that, came 5 years as House Master at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. Now he is "on leave of absence" for the duration from the College.



Lieutenant Allison of the Canadian Tank Brigade, heading up four "Waltzing Matildas", waves to "Pete" and two assistants as they take time out for some lunch. Beach is looking after the well-being of 11,000 men of the Canadian Tank Brigade and the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. With four assistants from various regiments, he has the job of organizing all the sports and recreational programs, dances, movie shows, bingo, lectures, quizzes, bridge and table tennis tournaments. There are 5 "Y" centres to look after: one at Headquarters and four others . . .



. . . in the various tank brigade squadrons in Nissen huts. Here are five officers enjoying a game of cards at Headquarters centre. Pointing his finger is Lieutenant Watson T. Hunter, a lawyer from Edmonton, Alta. Others, left to right, are: Beach, Major W. A. DeGraves, D.S.O., Managing Editor of the Edmonton "Bulletin", Lieutenant G. "Blond Flash" Swanson of the Edmonton "Journal", and Captain Norman Allen, O.B.E., a pulp agent from Edmundston, New Brunswick. To keep an eye on all "Y" activities in his area, Beach travels 150 miles daily at top speed.

WHEN the last shot in the struggle for freedom has been fired and the dictators become the dictators, one of the most important problems of the post war world will be that of determining the basis upon which international trade should be conducted and expanded. There will undoubtedly be a strong trend away from economic nationalism and that this is not only desirable but is to be part of the reconstruction program evident from the Atlantic Declaration recently made by Churchill and Roosevelt. But what are the mechanisms which will best serve to facilitate this freer exchange of commodities?

Should the gold standard as it was known before the Great War be again adopted, or should the modified gold standard in evidence for a number of years between World War I and World War II be restored? Should there be what is known as "dislocated exchanges" with the currency of each country finding its own level in the foreign exchange markets of the world, or should the restrictive regulations presently in force in almost every country be retained? What-

BY W. E. McLAUGHLIN

W. E. McLaughlin here discusses the possibilities of a return to the gold standard.

After considering pro and con arguments, he concludes: "Instead of looking forward to the restoration of the gold standard at some early date, we may expect a continuance of the present system of controlled exchanges."

ever the solution to this problem is, it will have a profound effect on the lives and fortunes of every last one of us.

The problem, although not the solution, may be simplified. Under the gold standard, exchange rates are relatively stable and adjustments in the economic life of the country are effected through fluctuations in the world, or should the restrictive regulations presently in force in almost every country be retained? What-

strong demand for foreign exchange, the rates will rise to such an extent that it will be cheaper to ship the gold out of the country than to purchase the exchange. The outflow of gold will reduce the reserves of the banking system, necessitating a contraction in credit facilities followed by a general fall in prices. Because of the resulting lower costs of production, it will be possible to reduce export prices and there will develop a greater demand for these goods in the world markets. The falling price level also makes it relatively more expensive to purchase imported commodities and this easing of the demand for foreign exchange, together with the greater supply occasioned by the increased exports, serve to have a depressing effect on the rates, ultimately forcing them down until the flow of gold out of the country has ceased.

Other Things Being Equal

When the monetary system does not operate under gold standard conditions, economic adjustments are brought about by widely fluctuating

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Program for Farm Aid

BY P. M. RICHARDS

AS EVERYONE knows, the farms of Canada have a labor problem. Their young men and women have been leaving them in large numbers to enlist in the fighting and auxiliary services, and to seek well-paid jobs in the war industries and other fields of employment. Many farmers are left so short of help that food production seems bound to suffer.

This movement of young people from the farms to the cities is not a new thing, of course; for many years it has seemed that youth has eagerly accepted any opportunity to leave the farm.

But the trend has been sharply accentuated by the war, with the new fields of service it has opened up. And this wartime loss to the farms cannot be considered a temporary one, since it is scarcely to be expected that any large proportion of these young men

and women will return to farm life after the war that is, if farm life is not, somehow or other, made more attractive to them than it has been.

Fundamentally, this trek from the farms to the cities is probably not due so much to the opportunities for higher earnings and social advantages offered by the cities as to the lack of ordinary comforts and conveniences on so many farms. If this is so, it follows that the place to make a start in any planned effort to hold the young people on the farms is on the farms themselves, by making them a more attractive place to live. How can this be done? It is probably safe to say that the equipment of farm homes with at least the common amenities of life found in all urban homes would go far toward providing the answer. Electric light, running water and bathrooms are the chief needs in most cases.

Provision of Essential Services

An interesting study of this question has been made by the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company and the findings are published in a booklet titled "Farming Holds the Key to Prosperity in Canada." The booklet does not attempt to prove the truth of the statement constituting the title, but it does make a good argument for the provision of essential services and conveniences for Canadian farms as a governmental undertaking. If the government, right after the war or at any time, has to go in for make-work-schemes to relieve unemployment, why not use the money and labor, or some of it, to improve conditions on the farms?

Instead of paying out millions of dollars a year for unemployment relief, leaving able-bodied individuals in idleness until they lose the desire to work for a living, would it not be better, asks the Wawanesa Mutual, to spend the money on (1) extension of electricity so that light and power would be more generally available on Canadian farms, (2) installation of water

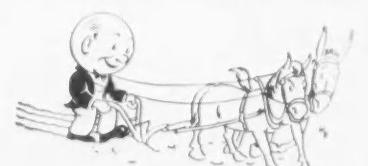
systems and plumbing to make farm life more attractive, (3) transferring some refugees and their families to rural areas where they can enjoy reasonable comforts at a minimum cost. And instead of paying millions of dollars to farmers as a bonus to curtail production, why not (1) arrange for transportation of products from areas with a surplus to districts where they can be put to good use, (2) arrange to turn the surplus products into concentrates for home use later, or for export, (3) establish a reliable crop reporting bureau on which producers can depend so that they shall not be misled by "colored" reports issued by those who thrive on market manipulation, (4) make good use of research experts to ascertain what can be done to change surplus farm products into fabrics or plastics or other materials required by industrial plants.

Raise Level of Farm Efficiency

In short, says the Wawanesa booklet, why not turn the millions now spent on unemployment relief into this productive and constructive channel instead of continuing to encourage idleness and non-production? If the money were spent as suggested, it argues, it would not only bring an immediate tangible return but also help to put farming on a profitable basis and thus help all Canada.

It seems to this column that, in general, the Wawanesa people have a good argument. While it does not follow that the equipment of a farm home with a plumbing system would in itself make that farm more prosperous, it would certainly make it a more desirable place to live, and, by helping to keep people on the farm, indirectly contribute to its prosperity.

The advancement of farm prosperity is, of course, the real objective. The extension of electric light and power would certainly contribute directly to this, and so presumably would the other measures proposed. A basic consideration is that Canadian prosperity as a whole cannot permanently be advanced by



subsidizing agricultural production, since this is done at the expense of the other groups of the national community, and the real solution can presumably only be found in raising the level of efficiency of agricultural production and reducing its costs of operation. In so far as the proposals advanced by Wawanesa Mutual would seem likely to contribute to raising agricultural efficiency, they unquestionably merit sympathetic consideration by all groups in the community. It is obvious that if the farmers of Canada can be made more prosperous, they will become larger consumers of the products of industry and all Canada will benefit.

exchange rates and a relatively stable internal price level, other things being equal—to use the classical phrase—which of course they never are. For example, suppose again that there is a strong demand for foreign exchange. In this case no gold is permitted to leave the country and if the demand persists the

rates go higher, the national currency becoming further depreciated. Importers find their sales fall off because they have to increase the prices of their merchandise to recover their greater outlays for exchange, while exporters experience a rush of business when foreign purchasers learn they are able to take advantage of the depreciated currency. With the decreased imports and increased exports the demand for foreign exchange is lessened while the supply is increased until such time as the rates return to normal and another set of influences begin to take effect. During the period of adjustment purely internal prices are affected only indirectly and to an extent dependent on the amount of the country's economic activity which is devoted to the export and import business.

The reactions in the foregoing cases would be the reverse if there were an unusually large supply of foreign exchange. Of course under the present rigid control of exchange rates and with the system of licensing imports and exports, neither of these mechanisms would apply. But the examples at least show that an abnormal demand for exchange results in a decrease in imports and an increase in exports and that under gold standard conditions this is brought about by a general fall in internal prices, whereas under a system of free exchanges the same ends are obtained by fluctuating export and import prices while internal prices are relatively stable.

More Regulations

To assist in the waging of the present war it has been necessary to institute regulations interfering with our normal life and the indications are that the regulations will have to become more numerous and more stringent. It will be no simple matter to drop these when the war is over and while they may be relaxed to some extent, it is more than likely that many will be with us for some time to come. Amongst those which may be expected to be continued are the foreign exchange regulations, and their existence makes it impossible for the gold standard to operate. While the arguments put forth by both those in favor of the gold standard and those opposed to it have considerable merit and serve to increase the difficulty of choosing between the two systems, the presence of these strict regulations will make it unnecessary to reach any decision in the matter. Instead of looking forward to the restoration of the gold standard at some early date, we may expect a continuance of the present system of controlled exchanges.

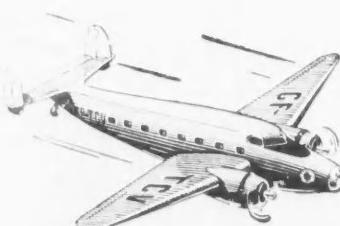
as the suffering was too great to just sit back and wait for the ultimate long term readjustment.



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TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

AIR MAIL • PASSENGER • AIR EXPRESS

THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O.D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly



A striking poster at the base of Nelson's Column, Trafalgar Square, London, promoting War Savings.



Manufacturers Of War Material BORROW TO SPEED PRODUCTION

Manufacturers, who need funds to increase their speed in fulfilling Government contracts, are invited to discuss their requirements with the manager of our nearest branch office.

Borrowing to pay wages or to buy raw materials for making war supplies of great variety is an everyday transaction at the Bank of Montreal.

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A157



MAY BE THE ANSWER TO YOUR METAL SHORTAGE PROBLEM

SILVER HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

—Here are a few:

- Excels in both ductility and workability.
- Has excellent electrical and thermal conductivity.
- Has high resistance to most corrosive agents.
- Alloys readily with other types of metals.
- Has exceptional powers of reflectivity.
- Has unusual ability to hold its color.
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Protects base metals for household and sanitary purposes through its purity and cleanliness.

Silver electro-plate enhances the surface qualities of base metals.

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The exhaustive studies of silver made by HANDY & HARMAN have resulted in the development of many new and improved uses. This is revealed by the important place it holds in the manufacture of many products. These include Aircraft, automobiles, ships, tanks, shells, bombs, guns, refrigerators, turbines, electrical appliances, tool tips, chemical equipment, food handling equipment and surgical instruments.

To help you thoroughly explore the potentialities of silver in relation to your own line of manufacture, the service outlined below is available without obligation. We invite you to use it with the assurance that your enquiries will receive immediate attention.



SILVER DATA and RESEARCH

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silver to the Arts and Industries. A great deal of valuable data has been accumulated which is available to all interested in silver and its alloys for industrial application. The full co-operation and research facilities of HANDY & HARMAN are also offered for working out solutions to specific problems.

HANDY & HARMAN OF CANADA LIMITED
141 JOHN STREET TORONTO, ONT

If you need metal—investigate SILVER

As you value Freedom . . .

Buy Victory Bonds

THE ROYAL TRUST
COMPANY

American Automobile INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st - 1941

Assets

U.S. Government Bonds	\$ 3,905,278.61
Corporation Stocks	4,767,500.00
Stock of Subsidiary Fire Insurance Company	1,490,429.02
Total Investments	
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	\$10,163,207.63
Cash in Banks and Offices	2,457,495.58
Armed Interest	13,611,520.49
	15,452.99
Total Admitted Assets	\$26,247,676.69

Liabilities

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 6,423,429.11
Reserve for Liability Claims and Claims Expense	6,049,064.82
Reserve for Other Claims and Claims Expense	761,066.55
Reserve for Losses (Net) Due to Decline in Value of Assets	544,409.34
Reserve for Other Liabilities	379,196.24
Reserve for Shareholders' Equities	127,139.46
Common Stock	174,859.90
On Deposit with the Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policyholders	\$2,000,000.00
	9,788,511.27
Total Admitted Assets	11,788,511.27
	\$26,247,676.69

On Deposit with the Dominion Government for Protection of Canadian Policyholders, \$808,350.00.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

Organized 1911

Saint Louis, Mo.

SHAW & BEGG

LIMITED

Canadian Managers

14-24 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO

GOLD & DROSS

PRICE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like very much to get your opinion of the common and preferred stocks of Price Brothers & Company, both of which I hold. Do you think there is any chance of a dividend being paid reasonably soon? How do you think the company did in the last year?

D. C. P., Toronto, Ont.

Slightly better, indications are, than in 1940 when net was equal to \$2.17 per share; reliable estimates are that gross operating profits in 1941 were ahead of 1940 and that net will be equal to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.25 per share.

Nevertheless, I think that dividends on the common stock are unlikely in the near future. The company's working capital position is sound and the outlook is encouraging, but like a good many other companies, Price Brothers is affected by wartime uncertainties and will, I think, exercise extreme caution in the matter of dividends. Right now, I should think that one of the factors influencing the dividend policy of this company is the question as to whether it would be able to maintain production if conditions arose whereby a certain amount of power for primary purposes was diverted; already throughout the industry such

action has been taken as regards secondary power.

Like all industry in Canada, this one must be prepared to take its allotted place on the priority list for war production in the matter of labor, raw materials, power, transportation, or any other commodity which will speed up vital war output.

Encouraging factors in the company's outlook are record demand for newsprint and rising prices; earnings are also helped by the premium on United States funds. Offsetting these bright spots are rising taxes and costs and transportation charges, which will limit any real earnings' gain.

Right now, I would say that you can expect payments on the preferred stock to continue and that this security has attraction for income; the common has attraction as a hold because of the company's favorable earnings prospects and could, I think, show a sharp rise with any clarification of outlook.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been holding some stock of Canadian Pacific Railway and would like to know what you think of my continuing to do so. Do you think I should cling to it for a while yet?

R. N. C., Winnipeg, Man.

Yes, I do. I think the common stock of Canadian Pacific Railway could show a sharp rise under favorable conditions and, since there is some slight possibility of a dividend payment later on this year, I think you might "cling to" it for the time being at least.

Earnings in 1941 should have been close to \$2 per share—returns are not yet available—against \$1.13 per share in 1940 and should cling to that level—or close to it—in 1942. While it is more than likely that the great bulk of earnings will be paid out in debt retirement, there is, as I said above, a faint possibility that a token dividend will be paid on the stock somewhere toward the latter part of this year.

Canadian factories will continue to pour out huge quantities of war materials for the Allies and the increasing war efforts of the mining, forest and agricultural areas will continue to provide large and growing quantities of rail tonnage. The decline in peacetime goods—which is being encouraged by the Government—suggests narrowing traffic gains in 1942, but a modest rise in profits is not beyond the realm of possibility, taxes permitting.

PAYORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My son, now in the Army overseas, owns some shares of Payore Mines and has left the certificate with me. Will you please tell me if the shares are worth anything?

S. W., River John, N.B.

Your son's holdings of Payore Mines may at some future time have value. Payore Mines was succeeded by Payore Consolidated Mines on a basis of one new for three old shares, subject to pool. The new company, with a view to further developing the property in Northwestern Quebec, entered into an agreement last October with Sylvanite Gold Mines, an Ontario producer. The option which covered the mining properties 73 claims—buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., allowed Sylvanite four months in which to examine the property, sample underground workings and do any other exploration.

If Sylvanite intends to proceed with the option a new company will be formed capitalized at 3,500,000 shares, of which 800,000 will go to Payore and another 100,000 shares to be used in connection with payment of debts. Sylvanite will option 2,000,000 shares at 10 and 15 cents a share. I understand sampling of the first level has been quite encouraging. However, if sampling results warrant formation of a new company as provided for in the agreement, resumption of development will likely have to await improvement in general conditions.

ALLEN, MILES & FOX

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.

LICENSED TRUSTEE

COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION

BUILDING

159 BAY STREET

TORONTO, CANADA



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Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT

Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto

Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.



THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the sixteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer

Valleyfield, February 18th/42.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the sixteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer

Valleyfield, February 18th/42.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 57

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on March 23, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 2, 1942.

D. B. GREIG,
Secretary

Windsor, Ont.
February 20, 1942.

Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. Ltd.

N.P.L.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (\$0.10) per share, being at the rate of one cent per annum on the paid up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter ending on the 31st day of March 1942, payable on the 1st day of April 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February 1942.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer

Vancouver, B.C.
February 18, 1942.

February 28, 1942

SATURDAY NIGHT

37

NEW CHARTERED TRUST DIRECTOR



MR. JOHN D. HAYES

Mr. Hayes, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company. Mr. Hayes is President of the Laura Secord Candy Shops Limited and President of Fenn Farmer Candy Shops Incorporated.

The
WAWANESA
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1898—
Assets Exceed \$3,000,000.00
Over 150,000 Members
—Write for Financial Statement—
Ask for our Booklet
"Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.
—2000 Agents Across Canada—

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED
Common Dividend No. 18
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 23rd, 1942 a dividend of Fifteen Dollars per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1942 to shareholders of record March 16th, 1942.
F. J. MAW,
Secretary
Montreal, Ont., February 23, 1942.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 10
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the shares of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, will be paid on April 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1942.
By Order of the Board.
H. W. KNIGHT,
Secretary
Montreal, February 19th, 1942.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on April 5th, 1942, to shareholders of record at close of business, March 31st, 1942.
By Order of the Board.
CHAS. W. ADAM,
Secretary

MCKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 21
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly dividend amounting to three cents per share for the first quarter of 1942 has been declared payable March 29th, 1942, to shareholders of record at close of business March 18th, 1942.
By Order of the Board.
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Timmins, Ont., February 21st, 1942.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

STEEP ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should appreciate your opinion of Steep Rock Iron Mines stock as a speculative hold over the next three to five years.

C. G. S., Kingston, Ont.

Steep Rock Iron Mines has appeal, in my opinion, as a long-term speculative investment. Its authorized capitalization is 5,000,000 shares of which 3,205,000 are issued. While production plans are reportedly in the final stages, there has been no intimation of the terms and methods of the financing. Negotiations with a view to providing five or six millions of capital have been proceeding with United States iron interests, and directors of Steep Rock are understood to be anxious that the financing will not load the company with a too heavy share issue or burden of debt. Apparently taxation is the principal question to be cleared up before arrangements are made for financing.

Many millions of tons of high grade ore are indicated and the operation promises to be of great magnitude. In the opinion of independent American iron experts the product from Steep Rock deposits will become established as having great value and importance over many decades in Canadian economy. They intimated that expenditures which were necessary preparatory to production could be made without fear of financial loss, and stressed the superior nature of the ore, and the large quantity likely to ultimately be proven as well as the benefit to the steel industry, etc.

The accelerated production of steel in the United States is imposing a steadily increasing strain on the American reserve of high grade ore. The Steep Rock deposit is unusually high grade and the fact that the high grade ores are relatively scarce and becoming exhausted rapidly undoubtedly will mean a premium for their product.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: Stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

REMINISCENT OF JUNE, 1940

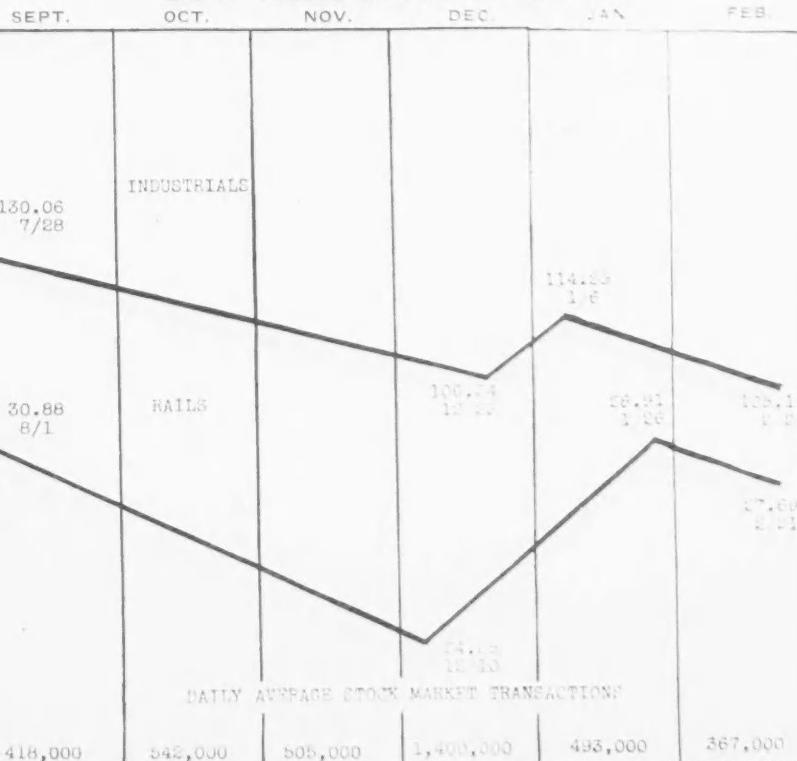
Market action and news events of the past three months have been unlike that witnessed in early June of 1940, when after the French collapse, Britain stood without an army and Hitler, it was believed that Hitler, to quote the opinion then expressed by a ranking member of the French General Army Staff, was about to eat the neck of England like a chicken. Just now Japan, like Hitler, Germany, is on the rampage, and her efforts, for the last two and one-half years of war, have caused the loss of the greater British possessions. Furthermore, there is no indication of where that Japanese tidal wave has passed its crest.

FRACTIONAL INDUSTRIAL DECLINE

In the face of this news New York stocks have shown little if no decline. Specifically, the important industrial issue as measured by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has dipped fractionally from its low point of December 1941. An analysis of the 30 stocks in the index issues making up the average, however, shows that weakness so far has been confined to four issues—Allied Chemical, Procter & Gamble, and United Aircraft—all other stocks in the current writing, being above their 1941 lows. The rail averages, however, remains 2 or more points above its 1941 low of 24.1, and is still above the critical 1940 low of 22.14.

EVIDENCE OF ACCUMULATION

While current market action, in the light of the news just quoted, holds no assurance that a point of final market strength has yet been touched, there is, nevertheless, present in this phase of the market, mild volumes being witnessed, evidence of the presence of an accumulation market. We, accordingly, view the current period as the occasion for renewed purchases of selected issues. Just as following the year-end strength in prices, we advised the wise buying of purchases awaiting further testing of the December lows.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**CHARTERED TRUST PROMOTIONS**WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN,
Who has been made Assistant General Manager of Chartered Trust and Executor Company.D. P. MACDOUGALL,
Who has been promoted to the position of Estates Manager of Chartered Trust and Executor Company.**CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY****PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the Year Ended December 31, 1941**

Balance forward from previous year	\$ 226,963.69
Net profit for year after deducting cost of Management, Directors' and Auditors' fees, and all other expenses, including Municipal Taxes	125,212.61
	\$ 352,176.30
Appropriated as Follows:	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	\$ 50,000.00
Written-off Office Premises	10,856.25
Furniture and Equipment	11,789.65
Contribution to Staff Pension Fund	40,000.00
Dividends	150,000.00
Transferred to Rest	262,645.90
Carried forward	\$ 89,530.40

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1941**ASSETS**

Capital Account:	
Office Premises and Safety Deposit Vaults	\$ 297,346.25
Real Estate held for sale	52,687.47
Mortgages—Principal	266,575.17
Interest due and accrued	2,820.91
Loans on Collateral Securities	156,133.38
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest	453,426.08
Stocks—Common and Preferred	94,124.63
Cash on Hand and in Banks	99,461.60
Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies	49,146.77
Accounts Receivable	22,294.30
Other Assets	5,575.85
	\$ 1,430,796.01

Guaranteed Trust Account:

Mortgages—Principal	\$ 569,924.70
Interest due and accrued	6,825.96
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest	2,710,275.29
Loans on Collateral Securities	551,727.93
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,338,730.18
	\$ 3,176,582.00

Total Capital and Guaranteed Assets

\$ 6,616,378.07

LIABILITIES

Capital Account:	
Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid	\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve for Management, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	250,000.00
Dividend No. 92, payable Jan. 2, 1942	10,000.00
Accounts Payable and Accrued Items	26,801.54
Fees, Rents and other items paid in advance	9,192.75
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	54,271.35
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss	\$ 9,530.40
	\$ 1,430,796.01

Guaranteed Trust Account:

Trust Deposits	\$ 4,199,903.80
Funds held under guaranteed Investment Certificates	976,678.26

Total Capital and Guaranteed Liabilities

\$ 6,616,378.07

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES

Cash, Securities and other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies

\$ 21,462,973.80



**MAXIMUM PROTECTION
and
CONSISTENT SAVINGS**

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario

WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President

PROBABLY more accidents in industry take place in the handling of materials than in any other way. Carelessness is undoubtedly one of the principal contributing causes, but the common view that all human beings are inclined to be careless, and that accordingly such accidents are bound to happen, cannot be accepted, as that would seem to indicate the futility of making efforts to develop preventive measures that are both practical and effective.

Why do so many accidents in industrial plants occur in the handling of materials? Undoubtedly there are numerous contributing causes, and it is of especial importance at this time that the whole question should be given serious consideration with the object of developing effective preventive measures.

Both large and small plants are subject to such accidents, and the degree of injury ranges from "mashed fingers" to "fatally crushed," emphasizing the necessity of keeping equipment always in safe operating condition and of teaching employees to exercise carefulness in the use of it.

While many of the larger industrial establishments are well confirmed in the belief that such accidents can be and are being prevented, there are unfortunately a large number of plants, mostly the smaller ones, whose owners do not subscribe to that belief to the extent at least of making any effort to reduce the frequency of accidental injuries arising from the handling of materials. There is therefore a real need for the education of these backward ones to the end that industry in general during the crucial war period will function with the highest possible degree of efficiency.

In order to effect an improvement in respect to these accidents, a change must be brought about in the

mental attitude of the various individuals exposed to the hazard, which means practically every employee in a plant, as there are numerous instances on record of injuries occurring to those engaged in the relatively non-hazardous clerical occupations. The first step, then, should be one of education and instruction, to be followed by continuous supervision that will detect obviously unsafe working practices and bring about a speedy correction.

Safety Consciousness

That is, it is necessary to develop a safety consciousness on the part of those exposed to this and other working hazards. This is of prime importance, because the most perfect equipment for handling materials will not prevent accidents if the person using it is indifferent or negative. On the other hand, assuming that the employees have been taught to observe all safety rules and precautions, there is an obligation resting on the plant owners to see that the equipment the workers are required to handle is in mechanically safe operating condition at all times it is in use.

Prominent among the different types of equipment for handling materials are cranes, derricks, hoists, skips, elevators, and other equipment incidental to their use, such as chains, wire and hemp ropes, slings, hooks and others too numerous to mention, in detail, including trucks, both the industrial and hand type. All such equipment should be subjected to regular inspection for the purpose of detecting defects where the safety of the users would be involved.

There is no doubt that the hazards of crane operation are generally well recognized. A careful inspection of such apparatus should include tests of limit-switches, clarity of vision of



Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party, who was dropped from the British Government in the recent Cabinet shake-up. Appointed to the War Cabinet in 1940, Greenwood was head of many committees charged with the particular task of reconstruction. Reports in London early this week were to the effect that his post would be allowed to lapse.

the operator, proper functioning of electrical equipment, effective means of giving warning, and a most careful examination of hooks, cables or chains and blocks.

It is especially emphasized by safety engineers that on all types of hoists or carrying equipment, where chains or wire ropes are used either for hoisting or as slings, the examination should be most thorough. This brings up the old question as to the proper annealing of chains. Many plants are not equipped to perform a dependable annealing job, and considerable damage can be done to chains if not annealed properly. It is considered better that chains be not annealed unless the necessary facilities are available for doing the job properly.

Kinks Disastrous

While the factor of safety may be very ample in the early stages of use of such equipment, conditions are frequently encountered during use that tend to greatly diminish the original margin of safety. Kinks often are disastrous, especially when the kink is in the range of travel over drums, sheaves or blocks. Wire ropes should be guarded against kinks or severe bruising. The various types of hooks should be of the safety type, and should be examined regularly for evidence of strains or deformity.

To some extent the industrial truck has replaced the hand truck and has contributed its quota of injuries both to the operators and others. Although this type of equipment is dependable mechanically its ease of operation permits a speedier travel, and this, in turn, leads to accidents. Brakes and warning facilities are important and should be checked frequently.

Other types of equipment installed for the purpose of handling materials also contribute to the injury of workers. In one case a motor was



**The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON



FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1941

ASSETS	
Due Estate, Held Under Bailments	\$ 7,000
Recoveries from Insured	875,649.22
LESS Allowance for 3% Loss	3,000.00
Amount Admitted by Dept. of	872,649.22
Deposits with Trust Companies	24,000.00
Capital in Bank	67,228.51
Total Assets	872,877.73
Allowance for Bad Debts	3,425.30
1941 Assessment unpaid	16,625.50
Subscriber Value of Life Insurance	222,360
OTHER ASSETS	
Less Premiums and Pastores	1,125.00
Assets Admitted under 30 days	1,000
NET ADMITTED ASSETS	\$868,591.19

LIABILITIES	
Premiums for Not Paid Claims	\$ 14,729.80
Reserve of Unclosed Premiums (Damaged)	42,851.94
Government Standard Premium Held as Reserve	55,171.72
Reserve for Uninsured Industrial Premiums	
Sums	5,352.96
Taxes due and accrued	6,806.23
Sundry Accounts	700.50
Bankers' Accrued Payable	4,657.27
Employees' Retirement Fund	17,491.99
Total	82,161.10
Reserves for Contingencies	\$ 25,000.00
Reserve for Future Deductions of Investments	70,000.00
Total	95,000.00
SURPLUS brought forward—	
January 1, 1941	466,417.75
Increase to Surplus, Dec. 31, 1941	50,012.34
TOTAL	\$516,430.09

Unassessed Portion of Premium Notes . . \$672,245.35

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS: We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers maintained at the office of the Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31 December, 1941. We have obtained all the information and explanations required and after due consideration have formed an independent judgment as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion, as formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December, 1941 according to the best of our knowledge and belief, without any material omission as shown by the books of the Company. All the transactions of the Company that have come under our audit have been within the objects, well-known to the Company.

G. B. HARE & CO. C.A.
Auditors

M. G. THOSBURY, President
A. H. THORPE, Mgr.-Secretary

E. H. MUTH, Vice-President
A. G. HALL, Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

M. G. THOSBURY, E. H. MUTH, JAMES MCKENZIE, P. D. McARTHUR,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, J. C. MILLER, R. C. JOSEPH TRIMBLE,
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Winnipeg, Hon. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.

The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act, and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials.

FIRE AND WINDSTORM



Troops in England who must spend the winter under canvas are benefitting from the practice of erecting bell tents inside marquees. Three tents can be erected inside one marquee and the arrangement gives not only added protection from the elements but permits lights to be used during blackouts. Here troops read by the light of a hurricane lamp in their bell tent. Note the camouflage on the marquee above.



ABSOLUTE SECURITY

W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

**United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO**

critically burned when a gang pushing a crucible of hot metal was unable to clearly see the position of the monorail switch and spilled a large portion of the metal over the molder sitting in its path. The monorail switch should have been clearly marked to show its position.

Equipment Inspection

Equipment inspection should not stop at the mechanical appliances for handling materials. In one instance, recently referred to by a prominent insurance engineer, tragic results followed the running of a 5-ton crucible under the spout while its fresh lining was still damp and to which dampness was added rain water acquired during the journey across the yard to the foundry. Those 5 tons of metal killed three men and blew out the end of the foundry building. Linings should be thoroughly dried and inspected, even though the necessity for dryness is well recognized.

In both large and small plants, material handling hazards as well as other accident hazards are present. Manual handling is performed extensively in all kinds of plants, and the need for gloves, palm leathers or other protective equipment is common. Where injury to the hands is an existing hazard, inspection of the protection worn should be made.

Elevators are also a distinct source of hazard in handling materials. Insurance inspectors frequently find loaded trucks placed on elevators with insufficient clearance remaining for the truck handlers. Sides and

entrances of elevators should be provided with substantial standard enclosures and gates. Inspection of elevators should include an examination of the condition of gates or doors, operating mechanism and car safety device, as well as limit stopping switches or devices. Extent of wear of cables should be noted, and also any weakened condition so that the necessary corrections or replacements can be promptly made.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Please let me have any information you can on the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America.

W. E. M., Newcastle, N.B.

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Utica, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Ottawa, was incorporated and commenced business in 1883, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since November 7, 1933. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1941, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in this country were \$82,113, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$19,218 showing a surplus in Can-

ada of \$62,895. Assessment liability of members is limited to the amount of one assessment. Each assessment, according to the by-laws, shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding \$6.00 for each single benefit membership or \$12.00 for each double benefit membership. Members may be reinstated by qualifying for membership just as when they first joined and by paying \$3 if a single benefit member and \$6 if a double benefit member. All benefits cease upon discontinuance of premium payments, except when a claim is pending at the time premium payments cease.

All claims are readily collectable, and the Association is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

Editor, About Insurance:

Why do the insurance companies clap a war clause on all new life policies as soon as a war starts, thus making it impossible for those who are doing the fighting for their country to obtain any needed protection at all of this kind for their dependents in many cases, and, in other cases, only at rates so high as to be largely prohibitive?

H. M. D., Windsor, Ont.

It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult for a layman to understand why insurance at standard rates should not be granted to members of our fighting forces, and the extra loss entailed by such a course borne by the general body of policyholders, particularly in view of the fact that no restrictions apply in most cases to existing policies taken out prior to the outbreak of war.

But the reason for a war clause is quite obvious to those engaged in the insurance business. Premium rates on standard lives are based on a mortality table derived from experience in normal times and does not provide for the extra hazard of war or other unusual risks, although it is true that a margin is included in the premium charge to provide for certain fluctuations from the normal mortality and other contingencies.

It is also the practice of most companies to accumulate and maintain contingency reserves or surplus funds, so that in peace time, when the possibility of war is remote, the companies can safely issue policies without war restrictions. But once war becomes a reality, precautions must be taken to avoid being swamped with war risks and to ensure that the new business will be self-supporting, because if they issued policies at standard rates during war time there would be such a rush of enlisted men to buy them that a very large proportion of the new business would be subject to war hazard to such an extent that the very solvency of the companies might be threatened. It is a well-known principle of life insurance management that the interests of the existing policyholders are the main consideration, and that the contracts of new policyholders should be made self-supporting as nearly as possible.

As regards the war clauses in use in the United States at the present time, I may say that the ones I have seen are more restrictive than the one generally in use in Canada, as they do not cover war risk even in the Home Areas (United States and Canada) nor do they make provision for coverage of war risk by payment of an extra premium, whereas under the one in use in Canada war risk in the Home Areas (Canada, United States and Newfoundland) war risk except aviation risk, is covered without extra premium, and war risk abroad, except aviation risk, may be covered by payment of an extra premium.

Winter Wonderland!



—Photo Courtesy Canadian National Railways.

There is fun for all in Canada's magic winter wonderlands. This year when you toboggan (or enjoy any other sport) KNOW you are protected FINANCIALLY against costly physical disabilities.

Regular Mutual Benefit contracts pay monthly benefits from ONE DAY to a LIFETIME—for any illness or injury sustained AT WORK or AT PLAY.

MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH and ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO



Prompt Settlement of Claims

...ONE REASON WHY PEOPLE LIKE INSURING WITH THE ECONOMICAL

We have had many expressions of satisfaction from assureds, complimenting us on the promptitude and fairness of our settlements. The Economical Mutual always instructs its adjusters to settle all claims without delay and with absolute fairness.

For over 70 years the Economical Mutual has steadily grown, until today, with assets of over \$3,250,000, it offers the safety of its policies, plus the savings of its low premiums, from Quebec to the Pacific coast.

Consult the Economical Mutual agent in your community for Fire, Automobile, Windstorm, Accident and Sickness, Plate Glass and Personal Property Floater Insurance.

The Economical Mutual FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1871

HEAD OFFICE — KITCHENER, ONT.



Insure Democracy BUY VICTORY BONDS

EAGLE STAR
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 217 BAY ST., TORONTO

Established 1809

CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY

THE
HALIFAX
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Cash Capital—\$2,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE

Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

HALIFAX, N.S.

SUN LIFE

INCREASES are shown by the Sun Life of Canada in all important items of the seventy-first annual statement, including substantial gains in assurances in force, new policies and total assets which are nearly one billion dollars. With the new business showing a strong upward trend throughout the period under review, this leading Canadian company once again demonstrates the significance of life assurance in national economy.

Arthur B. Wood, Sun Life president, in his annual review of the company's operations gives particu-

lar emphasis to the functions of life assurance under war conditions. He declares that every available dollar of policyholders' premium savings, while performing its primary purpose of providing security for the individual and the family is also being applied, together with the investment income of the Company, to the purchase of government loans. The contribution of the life companies to

the war effort has been most substantial and must be sustained for as long as is necessary, not only during the war, but afterwards in the time of reconstruction. The Sun Life now has upwards of 215 millions in government Bonds of the Allied Countries, made up of \$83,367,250 of Canadian Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds, \$53,215,946 of United States Government Bonds, \$47,208,809 of British Governments, \$32,042,826 of Government Bonds of other British Empire countries.

The purpose and efficiency of life assurance, Mr. Wood believes, become more evident to the public mind in times of national crisis. This is substantiated by the fact that during the twelve months covered by the Sun Life report, over 187 millions of new business was secured by the company. This sum is an increase of more than 17 million dollars over last year, and brings the total amount of protection for all Sun Life policyholders to almost three billion dollars. By far the greater part of this business is in Canada, United States, Great Britain and British countries, while no less than 98% of the Company's total investments are in these countries. The total war claims since hostilities began two years ago amount to only 2.2% of total death claims. This compares most favorably with the death rate from accidents during peacetime when automobile fatalities alone accounted for about 4% of the total death claims and claims from all accidental causes were about 9% of the total. The mortality experience of the British business is particularly noteworthy, for, including all deaths among the armed forces, and among civilians due to air raids or other causes attributed to the war, it is substantially the same as the average death rate under the company's entire business thus far during the war.

Other important figures appearing

HIGHLIGHTS of the 1941 ANNUAL REPORT

Increased Savings Accounts

"Guaranteed Trust Account . . . shows an increase from \$5,308,000.19 to \$5,380,188.06."

Strong Liquid Position

"Quick Liquid Assets . . . equivalent to 115.45% of total savings on demand."

More New Estates

"Inventory Value of estates under administration is \$8,840,763.25 as compared with \$8,240,374.02."

A copy of the report will be mailed on request.



MONTREAL

OTTAWA

TORONTO



New or Additional COST OF LIVING BONUS PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMISSION

*Order of National War Labour Board
to Employers and Employees:*

AN employer who was not paying his employees a cost of living bonus prior to February 15, 1942, may not start to pay such a bonus on or after that date, nor may an employer who has been paying such a bonus now increase it unless he has specific permission from a War Labour Board.

By Order of the National War Labour Board

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour and Chairman

Ottawa, Canada,
February 16, 1942

Whether in the future a bonus may be paid or changed in amount will depend on the National War Labour Board's announcement in May 1942, with respect to any change in the cost of living index between October 1941, and April 1942, unless in a particular case a War Labour Board has given specific permission to do otherwise.

in the Sun Life's Annual Report are: Premium Income \$112,500,000; Investment Income \$36,300,000; Total Receipts from all sources \$169,300,000; Payments to policyholders \$88,300,000, including nearly \$12,500,000 paid in dividends to policyholders; Total benefits paid since first policy issued, approximately \$1,500,000,000; Over \$2,500,000 was paid in taxes by the Company during the year; Surplus and contingency reserves \$32,000,000.

The broad diversification of the assets which now stand at 995 million dollars is disclosed by the following classification showing the percentage of total assets under each heading. Government bonds 25.8%, municipal bonds 5.3%, industrial bonds 5.0%, railroad bonds 2.8%, public utility bonds 19.3%, preferred and guaranteed stocks 1.4%, common stocks of industrial and financial corporations 10.8%, common stocks of public utilities 9.4%, mortgages 5.0%, real estate 2.2%, policy loans 8.2%, cash 1.7%, other assets 3.1%.

CHARTERED TRUST

THE annual report of Chartered Trust and Executor Company shows an increase in gross profits over those of 1940 of \$23,909. After making provision of \$50,000 for Dominion and provincial taxes and \$10,850 depreciation of office premises, furnishing and equipment and \$11,789 contribution to the staff pension fund together with payment of the regular dividend, there is a net increase of surplus account of \$12,566. A transfer of \$150,000 was made to the Rest Account, bringing it up to \$250,000.

The statement shows a net increase in estates and trusts assets under administration of \$1,170,828.

The Guaranteed trust Account is also increased by \$1,102,055 to a total of \$5,076,582.

The liquid position of the company in regard to its public liabilities is exceedingly strong, the liquid assets being 102.94% of the total of guaranteed funds and trust deposits.

CAPITAL TRUST

IN THE twenty-ninth annual report of the Capital Trust Corporation Limited, guaranteed trust account, representing demand and term savings received from the public, shows an increase from \$5,308,000 to \$5,380,188, notwithstanding substantial withdrawals for subscriptions by clients to the 1941 Victory Loan and War Savings campaigns. Quick liquid assets consisting of government bonds at market value, demand loans, and cash on hand, amount to \$2,191,154, which is equivalent to 115.45% of the total savings on demand as compared with 107.28% at December 31, 1940, indicating that a strong liquid position has been maintained.

The present inventory value of estates under administration is \$8,840,763 as compared with \$8,240,374 at December 31, 1940. The company received a substantial number of new

estates for administration during the year.

The profits for the year were \$41,263, which is equivalent to 4.66% of the paid-up capital, as compared with \$48,557 or 5.48% the previous year. Increased taxation and a reduction in the rate of interest on investments in government bonds and mortgages accounts for this decrease.

The company's position has been further improved by the writing down of western government securities and assets to realizable values.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

FOR many years a leader in the business of insuring motor cars, the American Automobile Insurance Company, of which Shaw & Begg, Limited, Toronto, are Canadian managers, continued to grow and prosper during the past year. Assets increased in 1941 by \$821,777 to \$26,247,676, while the surplus as regards policyholders increased from \$10,871,165 to \$11,788,511, showing a gain of \$917,346. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$6,423,329, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Premiums written last year totalled \$19,294,786.

As the paid-up capital amounted to \$2,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$9,788,511 over capital, reserve for unearned premiums, reserves for claims and expenses, investment reserve, and all liabilities. Organized in 1911, the company has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1923, and has a deposit with the Government of Ottawa of \$808,350 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

GUARANTY TRUST

DESPITE increased taxation, earnings have risen and the consistent growth of the business is reflected in all sections of the financial statement of Guaranty Trust, states E. B. Winter, president, in the annual report.

Total assets entrusted to the company amount to over \$12 millions, against \$10.4 millions last year. Liquid securities are stated to be 98% of combined deposits and guaranteed investment certificates, against 95% reported for last year.

Income and Surplus Account		
	Years Ended Dec. 31	1941
Net earnings	29,717	25,718
Less: Tax reserve	11,423	7,675
Net profit	18,294	16,043
Less: Dividends	15,000	13,941
Surplus for year	3,294	2,094
Add: Prev. surplus	26,637	27,615
Surplus forward	23,931	26,607
Earned per share*	8.10%	7.35%
Paid	5.00%	5.00%

*On 3,000 shares of \$100 par value, of which \$300,000 has been paid.

Liabilities to Public		
Guar. trust acc'ns	1,812,824	1,887,700
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	1,545,861	1,532,329
Mortgage int.	269,360	17,351
Other net assets	384,932	81,655
Surplus forward	2,191,756	2,094,337
Estates, etc.	9,831,056	9,621,681



In spite of war, Russia continues to produce excellent films. Above is a scene from "Wings of Victory", a Soviet film now being shown in Canada.